

CAERNARVONSHIRE COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICTS

Annual Health Report

OF THE

District Medical Officers of Health

Northern Division :

Bangor City and Conway Borough, Bethesda, Betws y Coed, Llandudno, Llanfairfechan and Penmaenmawr Urban Districts; Nant Conway and Ogwen Rural Districts.

T. HEBER PIERCE,

V.R.D., M.D., CH.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Southern Division :

Royal Borough of Caernarvon, Pwllheli Borough; Criccieth and Portmadoc Urban Districts; Gwyrfaï and Lleyr Rural Districts.

E. W. KINSEY,

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FOR THE YEAR 1965

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FOR THE YEAR 1965

MEMBERS OF THE CAERNARVONSHIRE JOINT SANITARY COMMITTEE

1965—1966

Chairman :

Councillor HUGH JONES, J.P., Llanfairfechan U.D.

Vice-Chairman :

Councillor Mrs. C. M. HUGHES, Portmadoc U.D.

Members :

Alderman EIRWYN OWEN, Bangor Borough.

Councillor Mrs. J. D. CHRISTIE, Bangor Borough.

Alderman WILLIAM HUGHES, Royal Borough of Caernarvon.

Alderman Miss AGNES T. HUGHES, B.Sc., Conway Borough.

Councillor Dr. GWENDA EVANS, Pwllheli Borough.

Councillor T. H. OWEN, Bethesda U.D.

Councillor C. H. ELLIOTT, Betws-y-Coed U.D.

Councillor Dr. O. LEWIS JONES, Criccieth U.D.

Councillor H. NEVILLE, J.P., Llandudno U.D.

Councillor T. GARDNER, Llandudno U.D.

Councillor E. E. DAVIES, Penmaenmawr U.D.

Councillor J. REES JONES, Gwyrfaí R.D.

Councillor Rev. D. E. ELLIS, Gwyrfaí R.D.

Councillor HUGH THOMAS, Gwyrfaí R.D.

Councillor R. J. WILLIAMS, Lleyn R.D.

Councillor BENJAMIN EDWARDS, Lleyn R.D.

Councillor GWILYM DAVIES, Ogwen R.D.

Councillor ALUN ELLIS, Nant Conway R.D.

Clerk :

J. O. SMITH, Solicitor, Town Clerk of Caernarvon.

Medical Officers :

Northern Division—T. HEBER PIERCE, V.R.D., M.D., CH.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Town Hall, Llandudno (Telephone 77884).

Southern Division—E. W. KINSEY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Swyddfa'r Dref, Caernarvon (Telephone 2253).

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Dr. T. H. Pierce's Introduction

To the Chairman and Members of the Caernarvonshire Joint Sanitary Authority.
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the Year ended 31st December, 1965, this being my twenty-first Annual Report.

For the purpose of my Introductory Remarks all constituent authorities in the Northern Area have been taken as one District and the following statistics are based on the Registrar General's figures for all districts.

Statistics for individual districts will be found in Section "B" — Tables in Common, and Section "C" — Additional Local Reports.

Birth Rates and Death Rates for the individual authorities in my Introductory Statistics are different from those in Section "C" as the former have been corrected to allow for the difference in ages of the population of the various authorities and so give a more correct comparison between districts (See Comparability Factor below).

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1965

The Registrar General's estimated mid-year population was 64,390 which was an increase of 310 over that for 1964.

Bangor, Conway and Llanfairfechan had increases of 80, 240 and 50 respectively, whilst Nant Conway and Ogwen had decreases of 40 and 20. Populations of the other authorities remained unchanged.

Birth Rate.

The Birth Rate was 13.84 per 1,000 compared with 14.77 per 1,000 in 1964 and a Birth Rate of 18.1 per 1,000 for England and Wales. This was the first year since 1955 that the births for England and Wales have fallen compared with the previous year.

Death Rate.

There was a slight increase in the Death Rate from 14.5 per 1,000 in 1964 to 14.62 per 1,000 in 1965. The Death Rate for England and Wales also increased from 11.3 per 1,000 in 1964 to 11.5 per 1,000 home population in 1965.

Still Birth Rate.

The Still Birth Rate per 1,000 live and still births was 16.56 compared with 14.42 in 1964. The Still Birth Rate for the County was 19.86 and that for England and Wales was 15.8 per 1,000 total live and still births compared with 16.3 for 1964.

Comparability Factor.

The Registrar General has issued figures known as Comparability Factors for Births and Deaths. The Comparability Factors make allowances for the way in which the ages and sex distribution of the local population differs from that for England and Wales as a whole. In addition the Birth Rate Comparability Factors have been adjusted specifically for each area to take account of the presence of sterile population in Institutions for the mentally deficient, and the Death Rate Comparability Factors have been adjusted to take account of the presence of other residential Institutions in the area.

The following are the Comparability Factors for the various districts:—

<i>District</i>	<i>Births</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
Bangor	0.95	1.21
Bethesda	1.15	0.97
Betws-y-Caed	1.24	0.88
Conway	1.21	0.63
Llandudno	1.26	0.65
Llanfairfechan	1.23	0.75
Penmaenmawr	1.33	0.70
Nant Conway	1.20	0.94
Ogwen	1.26	0.67

Corrected Birth Rates and Death Rates per 1,000 of the population compared with 1964

<i>District</i>	1965		1964	
	<i>Birth Rate</i>	<i>Death Rate</i>	<i>Birth Rate</i>	<i>Death Rate</i>
BANGOR	14.24	14.57	14.18	12.69
BETHESDA	17.96	10.50	20.73	13.43
BETWS-Y-COED	22.54	8.00	14.50	6.30
CONWAY	18.25	10.36	18.10	11.66
LLANDUDNO	15.43	10.37	16.13	10.00
LLANFAIRFECHAN	17.69	12.01	18.39	8.84
PENMAENMAWR	13.86	10.57	19.37	9.88
NANT CONWAY	14.35	11.24	21.59	13.26
OGWEN	19.18	12.96	18.27	15.22
ENGLAND & WALES	18.1	11.5	18.3	11.3

Infant Mortality.

There was a slight increase in the Infant Mortality Rate from 17.63 per 1,000 live births in 1964 to 17.96 per 1,000 live births in 1965. Of the 16 infant deaths under 1 year, 13 occurred during the first 4 weeks and 12 of these occurred during the first week after birth.

The Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales was 19.0 per 1,000 live births and was the lowest ever recorded in this country. It was 0.9 per 1,000 below that for 1964. The Infant Mortality Rate for the County was 18.48 compared with 22.05 per 1,000 live births in 1964.

Maternal Mortality.

There was one maternal death associated with childbirth in 1965.

Cancer Mortality.

There was a slight increase in Cancer Mortality from 3.121 per 1,000 of the population in 1964 to 3.17 per 1,000 in 1965. The Cancer Mortality Rate for England and Wales also increased slightly from 2.12 per 1,000 of the population in 1964 to 2.227 per 1,000 in 1965. The Cancer Mortality Rate for the County also increased from 2.12 per 1,000 to 3.17 per 1,000 in 1965.

Tuberculosis Mortality.

The Tuberculosis Mortality Rate was 0.07 per 1,000 of the population which was unchanged from that of 1964. The Tuberculosis Mortality Rate for England and Wales decreased from 0.053 per 1,000 of the population in 1964 to 0.048 per 1,000 in 1965.

Whooping Cough and Measles.

There were no deaths from Whooping Cough or Measles.

Diphtheria.

No cases of Diphtheria were reported during the year.

Poliomyelitis.

No cases of Poliomyelitis were reported during the year.

Influenza.

There were no deaths from Influenza compared with three in 1964.

Pneumonia.

The Death Rate for Pneumonia decreased from 0.48 per 1,000 of the population in 1964 to 0.28 per 1,000 in 1965. The Death Rate from Pneumonia for England and Wales was 0.66 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.64 per 1,000 in 1964.

Incidence of Notifiable Diseases.

During 1965, 273 cases of infectious disease (excluding Tuberculosis) were notified compared with 1,119 in 1964 and 596 in 1963. The diseases notified were: 14 Scarlet Fever, 145 Measles, 106 Dysenteries, 1 Whooping Cough and 7 Puerperal Pyrexia

Table "A" below shows the number of male and female cases of Scarlet Fever, Measles and Whooping Cough notified, divided into different Age Groups. Table "B" gives the case rates per 1,000 of the population for 1965 and 1964 of certain infectious diseases for the Northern Area compared with those for England and Wales.

TABLE "A"

Number of Cases in Age Groups of Scarlet Fever, Measles and Whooping Cough.

Age Group	Number of Cases					
	Scarlet Fever		Measles		Whooping Cough	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—	—	4	—	1
1 Year	—	—	10	10	—	—
2 Years	—	—	10	8	—	—
3 Years	1	—	9	9	—	—
4 Years	5	—	13	9	—	—
5-9 Years	3	4	20	19	—	—
10-14 Years	1	—	11	5	—	—
15-24 Years	—	—	2	3	—	—
25 and Over	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	1	2	—	—
TOTALS	10	4	76	69	—	1

TABLE "B"

Case Rates per 1,000 of the Population for 1965 and 1964.

Disease	1965		1964	
	Northern Division	England & Wales	Northern Division	England & Wales
Enteric Fever (incl. Paratyphoid)	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.007
Scarlet Fever	0.22	0.53	0.25	0.42
Whooping Cough	0.01	0.27	1.07	0.67
Measles	2.22	10.52	15.31	6.47
Poliomyelitis	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dysentery	1.64	0.57	0.33	0.42
Food Poisoning	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.11
Erysipelas	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.03
Pneumonia	0.00	0.17	0.29	0.11

Tuberculosis Notifications.

During 1965, 48 Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary cases of Tuberculosis were notified compared with 28 in 1964.

PRIMARY TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS

Age Group	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1 Year	—	—	—	—
1 Year	—	—	—	—
2—4 Years	—	—	—	1
5—9 Years	—	—	—	1
10—14 Years	—	2	—	—
15—19 Years	—	—	—	—
20—24 Years	1	1	—	1
25—34 Years	2	2	—	2
35—44 Years	2	1	1	1
45—54 Years	5	3	2	1
55—64 Years	11	—	1	1
65—74 Years	4	1	—	—
75 and over	—	—	—	1
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—
TOTAL (all ages) ...	25	10	4	9

After "Transfers," "Patients Lost Sight Of," "Recovered," deaths and additions to the Registers, there were 298 Male Pulmonary, 194 Female Pulmonary, 50 Male Non-Pulmonary and 59 Female Non-Pulmonary cases on the Tuberculosis Registers on the 31st December, 1965, compared with 305 Male Pulmonary, 203 Female Pulmonary, 52 Male Non-Pulmonary and 64 Female Non-Pulmonary on the 31st December, 1964 — a total decrease in all cases of 23.

Mass Radiography—Welsh Hospital Board.

In the Northern Area Unit "F" of the Welsh Hospital Board paid 22 daily visits to Llandudno during 1965 and 48 visits to Bangor. It was also stationed at Conway, Llandudno Junction, Penmaenmawr, Llanfairfechan, Capel Curig, Dolgarrog and Bethesda. In addition Special Surveys were carried out at John Bright Grammar School, Llandudno; Mostyn Secondary School, Llandudno; Llandudno General Hospital; Electrical Appliances, Llandudno Junction; Premier Metal Works, Llandudno Junction; S.P.D. Ltd., Llandudno Junction; Conway Hospital; Glyn House, Bangor; British Broadcasting Corporation, Bangor; Normal College, Bangor; Girls Grammar School, Bangor; University College of North Wales, Bangor, and the Aluminium Corporation Ltd., Dolgarrog.

TABLE I.
Details of Examination.

General Population District	No. Examined	
	1965	1964
Llandudno	914	992
Bangor	1794	1981
Llandudno Junction	289	—
Conway	328	—
Penmaenmawr	309	—
Llanfairfechan	361	—
Capel Curig	47	—
Bethesda	193	—
Dolgarrog	37	—
TOTAL	4272	2973

Location	Number Examined		
	Male	Female	Total
John Bright Grammar School, Llandudno	377	349	726
Mostyn Secondary School, Llandudno	251	245	496
Llandudno General Hospital	24	20	44
Hotpoint Electrical Appliance Co. Ltd., Llandudno Junction	688	167	855
Premier Metal Works, Llandudno Junction	19	—	—
S.P.D. Ltd., Llandudno Junction	—	2	2
Conway Hospital	27	49	76
Glyn House, Bangor	36	32	68
British Broadcasting Corporation, Bangor	16	13	29
Normal College, Bangor	137	153	290
Girls' Grammar School, Bangor ...	2	341	343
University College, N. Wales Bangor	392	255	647
Aluminium Corporation Ltd., Dolgarrog	360	70	430
TOTALS	2329	1696	4025

TABLE II.

Analysis Showing Type of Examinee (General Population)

<i>Type of Examinee</i>	<i>Bangor</i>	<i>Llandudno</i>
General Population Volunteers	1418	701
General Practitioner Referrals	199	26
Contacts	102	88
Students	57	58
Factory Groups Non-Industrial	—	16
Schoolchildren, Mantoux Positive Reactors	38	25
TOTAL	1794	914

TABLE III

Details of Total Number of Abnormalities found (General Population).

<i>Location</i>	<i>Number Examined</i>	<i>Referred to Chest Physician for further investigation</i>	<i>Other abnormalities of chest diagnosed on unit</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percentage Abnormal</i>
Bangor	1794	38	54	92	5.12%
Llandudno	914	13	22	35	3.83%
Llandudno Junction	289	1	7	8	2.77%
Conway	328	11	22	33	10.06%
Penmaenmawr	309	8	11	19	6.15%
Capel Curig	47	—	—	—	—
Bethesda	193	8	9	17	8.81%
Dolgarrog	37	1	10	11	29.73%
Llanfairfechan	361	6	8	14	3.88%
Total	4272	86	143	229	5.36%
Percentage	—	2.01%	3.34%	—	—

Special Surveys.

Details of Mass Radiography Surveys Shown in Table I.

Location	Number Examined		Total found Abnormal		Referred to Chest Physician for further investigation		abnormalities of Chest Other	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
John Bright Grammar School, Llandudno	377	349	3	8	2	3	1	5
Mostyn Secondary School, Llandudno	251	245	1	2	—	—	1	2
Llandudno General Hospital	24	20	1	—	1	—	—	—
Hotpoint Electrical Appliances Ltd., Llandudno Junction	688	167	16	4	3	1	13	3
Premier Metal Works, Llan. Junct.	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.P.D. Ltd., Llandudno Junction ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conway Hospital	27	49	3	4	1	1	2	3
Glyn House, Bangor	36	32	19	2	—	—	16	2
B.B.C., Bangor	16	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Girls' Grammar School, Bangor ...	2	341	—	2	—	1	—	1
Normal College, Bangor	137	153	3	2	—	—	3	2
University College, N. Wales, Bangor	392	255	1	2	—	1	1	1
Aluminium Corporation, Dolgarrog	360	370	10	1	1	—	9	1
TOTAL	2329	1696	57	27	11	7	46	20
Percentage			2.44%	1.59%	0.46%	0.41%	1.97%	0.93%

Water Supply.

On April 1st, 1965, the Conway Valley Water Board was formed which consisted of members from the following Councils:— Betws-y-Coed, Conway, Colwyn Bay, Llandudno, Llanfairfechan, Penmaenmawr, and Nant Conway Rural District, and the following information has been kindly supplied by Mr. J. M. Campbell, B.Sc. (Tech.), A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.W.E., Engineer and Manager of the Board.

TABLE 1

<i>Area Supplied</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Source of Supply</i>	<i>Ave. Daily Supply in gallons</i>
Colwyn Bay	23,910	Cowlyd Lake	1,550,000
Conway	11,670		848,000
Nant Conway (part of)	2,720		411,000
Bulk Supply	—		76,000
Llandudno	16,490	Dulyn ond Melynlyn	1,543,000
Penmaenmawr	3,840	Mountain Reservoir and Graiglywd Reservoir	228,000
Llanfairfechan	3,060	Aber Lake	315,000
Betws-y-Coed	770	Elsi Lake	92,000
Trefriw	740	Bulk Supply	50,000
Llan Penmachno	450	Intake on Afon Glogwm	23,000
Dolwyddelan	660	Mountain Reservoir	35,000
Capel Curig	580	Intake on Mountain Stream	23,000
Cwm Penmachno	220	Noturol Springs	8,000
Ysbyty Ifan	150	Bulk Supply	1,000
TOTAL	65,260		5,202,000

Average Daily Quantity of Water Used.

The safe yield of all the sources, apart from the one for Penmaenmawr, is in excess of the present requirements and should remain adequate for the foreseeable future. The Penmaenmawr source is insufficient to meet the demand after periods of drought and the Board are preparing a scheme to make it possible to augment the supply, during the summer months, from the Cowlyd source.

The total population supplied during the winter months is 64,100 and this rises to about 160,000 at the peak of the summer season when the daily demand rises to 5½ million gallons. Over 95% of the population within the Board's area receive a water supply direct to the house.

TABLE II
Quantity of Water Supplied

Source of Supply	pH		Fluorine Content	Total No. of Bacteriological samples taken treated water	No. of samples not Class 1
	Raw Water	Treated Water			
Cowlyd Lake	6.5	7.2	less than 0.1 ppm	107	3
Dulyn and Melynlllyn	6.5	7.0	"	96	14
Mountain Reservoir and Graig-lwyd Reservoir, Penmaenmawr	7.1	7.1	"	26	14
Aber Lake, Llanfairfechon	6.7	6.7	"	54	20
Elsi Lake, Betws-y-Coed	6.2	6.2	"	25	16
Intake, Afon Glasgwm Llan Penmachno	6.3	6.3	"	39	23
Mountain Reservoir, Dolwyddelan	6.2	6.2	"	31	29
Intake, Mountain Stream, Capel Curig	6.3	6.3	"	29	0
Natural Springs, Cwm Penmachno	Not known			Untreated	—

A typical chemical analysis of the raw water from Cowlyd Lake is as follows:—

Appearance	Clear and Colourless
Odour	nil
Reaction, pH	6.0
	parts per million
Total solids	25
Nitrogen as free and saline ammonia	0.02
Nitrogen as albuminoid ammonia	0.025
Nitrogen as nitrites	nil
Nitrogen as nitrates	0.0
Chlorides as Cl	9.5
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27° C	1.65
Total hardness	11
Temporary hardness	8
Permanent hardness	3
Alkalinity	8
Free Chlorine	nil
Potassium, as K	0.4
Anionic synthetic detergents	—
Manganese, as Mn	—
Cyanides and thiocyanates	—
Poisonous metals	nil
Fluorine	less than 0.1

Opinion—The chemical condition of this water is satisfactory.

The Board is at present improving the method of chlorination at Llanfairfechan, Betws-y-Coed and Penmachno in order to improve the treatment. At Dolwyddelan the existing slow sand filters have been augmented by chlorination and the other untreated sources are soon to be chlorinated.

Any plumbo-solvent tendencies which may be present are corrected by the addition of soda ash at the major sources of supply.

Housing.

During 1965, 229 houses were completed in the Northern Area of Caernarvonshire and more were under construction. Of these, 39 were completed by local authorities. The numbers completed by individual Councils will be found in Table IV.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

T. H. PIERCE,

Medical Officer of Health.

Dr. E. W. Kinsey's Introduction

To the Chairman and Members of the Caernarvonshire Combined Sanitary Districts

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to write an introduction to the Annual Report for 1965; and I trust that the following will be of interest to you:—

1. WELFARE OF FEEBLE OLD PEOPLE.

(a) (i) **National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47.**

Under this particular Section as M.O.H. to Lleyrn R.D.C. I informed them in writing of an old person, whom I considered should be taken before a Magistrate's Court by the Council with the object of securing an order to have the person committed to Part III County Council accommodation. Lleyrn R.D.C. acted upon my information, and the old person who had refused to go into the accommodation voluntarily, was committed compulsorily for three months in the first instance. Thereafter application was made every three months by Lleyrn R.D.C. for a fresh order for a further three months; which each time was granted by the Magistrates.

(ii) **National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951.**

A District M.O.H., I hold written delegated authority under this Act from five of my six District Councils; to act urgently and the same day, supported by another Registered medical practitioner, in approaching a Justice of the Peace for an Order committing to Hospital or Part III Accommodation, against their will, aged and feeble persons unable to fend for themselves. The compulsory detention must not exceed three weeks.

Delegation of this Authority to their M.O.H. by Councils is entirely permissive; and the Royal Borough of Caernarvon has not delegated the authority to me.

During the year it fell, unfortunately, to my lot twice to act under this distressing authority; and to Dr. Pierce, once in my area during my absence. In each case the admission was to a Hospital.

Two of the cases were from the Gwyrfaï Area and one from Criccieth U.D.C.

(b) **Geriatric Assessment Hospitals and "Long Stay" Hospitals for Aged People.**

Gwyrfaï R.D.C., Royal Borough of Caernarvon and Lleyrn R.D.C., were represented at a meeting of the Caernarvon & Anglesey Hospital Management Committee, at Bangor by delegates who spoke up, without equivocation urging that the proposed Geriatric Assessment Unit at St. David's Hospital, Bangor be built without delay.

They also advocated improvement in standards of "Long Stay" Hospitals in the County.

(c) **Housing for Old People.**

Criccieth U.D.C. resolved to go ahead with a building scheme for about 12 or 16 Housing Units for old people.

2. PRESCRIBED INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

(a) Farmer's Lung.

During the year, the disease known as Farmer's Lung, which is acquired by breathing into the lungs tiny particles of mouldy hay, became one of the Prescribed Industrial Diseases applicable to farm-workers, but not to working farmers, i.e., only employees are eligible for payment.

Assessment is carried out by the Pneumoconiosis Panel of The Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance.

I enquired of the Ministry through their headquarters at Gabalfa, Cardiff as to the number of cases notified in Caernarvonshire during 1965, and I was told that not one had been notified

(b) Silicosis of Lungs.

(i) Gwyrfai R.D.C., through the Welsh Board of Health, asked if Medical Officers of the Pneumoconiosis Panel of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance could meet them and Local Authority representatives of neighbouring quarrying districts, to discuss slate-dust lung disease of quarrymen. This was arranged, and two Senior Medical Officers of the Panel, accompanied by a secretary to deal with the payment side of certified cases, appeared in the Gwyrfai Council Chamber.

In addition to neighbouring Local Authority representatives, there was also present by invitation, a General Medical Practitioner, Dr. Mostyn Williams, Bethesda, in his capacity as Chairman of the "Local Medical Committee," Caernarvonshire (N.H.S.) Executive Council.

Sometimes slate-dust disease of the lungs is diagnosed by the Medical Officers of the Pneumoconiosis Panel only shortly before death, in men who have on more than one occasion, previously presented themselves for examination, and were found on those occasions not to be suffering from the disease.

I sensed that Members of Gwyrfai Council are genuinely puzzled, disappointed and grieved by this ever happening.

At the meeting I put a direct question to the Medical Officers of the Panel, asking if their percentage accuracy rate of diagnosis as a Panel of Specialists, compared favourably or equally, with any other particular internal disease of the body, which might be searched for by a panel of doctors specialising in that disease.

They answered, and quite modestly I consider, that their degree of accuracy of diagnosis of slate-dust disease of lungs did compare favourably, or equally with Specialist Diagnostic Panels in any other internal disease one cared to mention.

As a doctor myself, I am quite prepared to accept their statement. Medical diagnosis of internal diseases is quite unlike mathematics for instance: which science is capable of being at all times 100% accurate.

Were the writer of Psalm 139 alive today, and qualified in Medicine, he could still truly and with humility sing, "I will praise thee; for I am fearfully and wonderfully made: marvellous are thy works; and that my soul knoweth right well" (Verse 14).

Doctors and their Veterinary brothers, too, are stil fumbling and groping fully to understand even the normal functions of human and animal organs. Many of the 1,001 disease processes to which these organs are disposed, remain a mystery to them, so far.

I was born in a coal-mining village, and had many years of General Medical Practice experience in a Glamorgan coal-mining valley, with its large number of sufferers from the kindred disease of coal-dust of lungs. Therefore, I can well understand the perplexity and even anger, aroused in family dependants, their sympathetic neighbours and workmates upon the death of a sufferer, diagnosed only shortly before his death. Both slate-dust and coal-dust, so apt particularly in the case of slate-dust, to foster Tuberculosis, as well, result from hard physical work in unpleasant and dangerous places underground, or at the rock-face.

(ii) Gwyrfai, too, with commendable humanity, urged that all possible financial benefits, should without further question or enquiry, be awarded to widows of men who were certified as sufferers during their lifetime.

3. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

(a) Tuberculosis.

(i) The total number of notifications of new cases for the six Districts of South Caernarvonshire was 28.

This is nine less than in the previous year, which is very cheering

Figures for new cases for 1947 (i.e., before effective curative treatment by Streptomycin, and before effective prevention by "B.C.G." immunisation became available), and for the last three years, are given as follows:—

	1947	1963	1964	1965
Gwyrfai	70	25	23	19
Lleyn	34	10	7	2
Caernarvon	18	7	6	3
Pwllheli	13	—	1	2
Portmadoc	5	3	—	2
Criccieth	3	—	—	—
Totals	141	45	37	28

(ii) "B.C.G." immunisation was offered by the County M.O.H. to all Health Workers against Tuberculosis. These workers included your Public Health Inspectors.

(b) Polimyelitis.

No cases occurred during the year in Caernarvonshire.

But in August there was an epidemic in Blackburn, Lancashire, with which town Caernarvonshire is closely associated in the summer months, in that Blackburn people flock here for holidays.

Dr. D. E. Parry-Pritchard, County M.O.H. was quick to offer immunisation with oral vaccine to anyone in the County at the time, resident or visitors, who cared to accept it. Centres were opened at Clinics, Places of Work and of Entertainment, etc., and the number of people who were protected was impressive.

(c) **Sonnei Dysentery.**

Caernarvon doctors notified 74 cases, all of them in one area of the town. Most cases were in children under school age, and since they were not feeling ill enough voluntarily to stay in bed, or inside their own homes, they ran around their usual haunts, doubtless spreading the disease by "soiled" hand to hand contact.

One case only apparently gave rise to any anxiety, being a baby 8 months old, admitted to hospital and being the first case diagnosed.

Gwyrfai R.D.C. registered 35 cases, most of them from a Residential Home. Every member of the Home, both children and adult staff, became infected. This is typical of Sonnei Dysentery, in which control measures are just about hopeless, apart from prohibiting sufferers from working in jobs of food preparation and selling.

Lleyn registered six cases in a family on a remote farm.

Criccieth notified one case only, and this was imported from elsewhere.

(d) **Section 41, Public Health Act, 1961, and the above epidemic.**

As District M.O.H. I requested certain adults suffering from Dysentery to cease work, with the object of lessening danger of spread of the disease to others, particularly if they handled food to be eaten by others. Under this Section of the 1961 Act, the Local Authority must make up to the person concerned any loss of earnings suffered.

Local Authorities may in their turn insure against such a contingency.

(e) **Food Poisoning by Salmonella Germs.**

Salmonella Typhimurium, the most commonly incriminated member of the known 800 plus Salmonellae, caused three cases of Food-poisoning in Criccieth, and one in Gwyrfai.

(4). **INFECTIOUS DISEASES SHARED BY COWS AND HUMANS.**

(a) **Brucella Abortus.**

The County Health Officer during his routine work took a bulk-sample of milk from a herd in Lleyn. After six weeks, a report was received from the Bacteriological Laboratory that the germs of Brucella Abortus were found in it. Milk from this herd is sold locally in an "Untreated" condition, i.e., it is not Pasteurised or Sterilized, both of which processes kill the germs of Brucella Abortus. Pasteurisation was ordered by me, until the infected cow was detected, when the milk from the rest of the herd was again allowed to be sold "Untreated."

It is possible, therefore, that a number of people over a period of six weeks, drank infected milk capable of producing in humans a prolonged and painful fever called undulant fever. But I would add that so far as I know, no cases did in fact occur in the locality

This infection, as you know, frequently causes cows to abort, with resulting upset in calving and milking programmes and loss of profit to farmers. Animals, although infected, may look well; and so an infected cow can so easily be bought or sold, without those concerned in the transaction being aware of it.

Farmers nowadays all know that the disease can be eradicated, and many individual dairy and stock-raising farmers have told me that an eradication scheme by the M.A.F.F. cannot come about too soon for them, as was so successfully done for Bovine Tuberculosis.

(b) **Salmonella Dublin.**

The County Health Officer, again during routine work, sampled the bulk-milk from a herd in Lley, and in a few days received a report that it contained Salmonella Dublin. This organism is a serious infection in cows and calves. In humans it occasionally causes illness with the symptoms of food-poisoning.

This milk was sold daily on a milk-round in an "Unheated" condition. I ordered pasteurisation to be carried out until the supply was proved to be free of infection.

Again, so far as I know, no cases of Salmonella Dublin food poisoning occurred in the area where it was sold.

(c) **Salmonella Typhimurium.**

A family doctor called in to attend a small boy of four years, found him to be quite ill from food-poisoning, which proved to be due to infection with Salmonella Typhimurium.

Investigation of animals on the farm where the boy lived showed that two milking cows were infected by Salmonella Typhimurium. The germs were found in the milk and in the dung of both animals. It was a proper mix-up.

(5). **ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH.**

Much detail will be found in the excellent reports of your Public Health Inspectors, indicating the day to day care which they maintain over environmental health in your districts.

(a). **Water.**

Gwyrfai were active in conducting surveys, arranging rights of way, etc., in connection with the "Joint Regional Water Supply Scheme" for Gwyrfai R.D.C. and Royal Caernarvon Borough.

(b) **Sewage.**

Both the large Rural Districts of Gwyrfai and Lley carried on steadily with their programmes for sewerage villages and hamlets.

Portmadoc commenced the sewerage of Glanmorfa Terrace.

During the summer complaints were received of crude sewage being washed up on a number of beaches in Lley. Such a happening is most unusual in this District, and Lley very promptly and prudently called in Consultant Engineer opinion. So far as I know, no ill health arose from this unfortunate happening, either to residents or visitors.

(c) **Refuse Collection.**

The two refuse collection contractors to Lley R.D.C. during the year bought special closed vehicles for their work.

(d) **Housing.**

You will see from the enclosed statistics that Local Authorities in South Caernarvonshire built very few houses.

There are always many applicants for any Council House that goes empty in all six districts.

(e) **Improvement Grants and Housing Acts.**

A recent article in the "Sunday Times" under the heading "There's money for the asking at the local council offices," discusses improvement grants for modernising old houses, and points out that there has not been a stampede to collect, either by owner/occupiers or by landlords. This applies nationally, not only in South Caernarvonshire.

We health officials find that few owner/occupiers or tenants living in old houses deficient in modern amenities, discuss with us the possibility of having such installed with the aid of grants under the "House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 as amended by the Housing Act, 1961 and 1964."

Some tenants say that they could not hope to pay the increased rent which would be imposed afterwards. Others we feel, both tenants and owner/occupiers do not pursue it because they have a very cynical regard for any Act of Parliament, which promises to promote their comfort in life. Such pessimistic individuals consider that no benefit from any Act could possibly come to him or her. They firmly believe that in their cases there is always some shadowy figure, usually in the Council Office, who would find something or other in the Acts, baulking them from raising the standard of their particular dwelling. So they soldier on in discomfort, without the elementary facilities for gracious living.

This is disappointing to Health Officials, and I would express in Welsh verse our feelings at the comparative failure of these essentially kindly Acts of Parliament. For those with an ear for music, it can be sung to the tune of "Bugeiles Y Wyddfa" composed by Eos Bradwen.

SIOM SWYDDOGION IECHYD YNGLYN A GELLHAD GRADD TAI

Trwy'r wlad mae tai dirywiedig, a'u amser bron ar ben,
Tumewn iddynt gyfyngiedig, a'u thoeau agored i'r nen,
Rhai heb ddim cyfleusterau, gan eraill "stŵc a chlwr,"
Yn torri dros y deddfau man, yn dŵad o'r Senedd i lawr,
Sefyllfa siomedig i ni, atgas i'r preswylwyr yw,
Ond derbyniem ddim cwyn, fel pe ofnant cynllwyn,
I rwystro'r gradd esgyn i fyny,
A ninnau i gyd holl yn synnu,
Ar ffordd mae y truaain yn byw.

A free translation into English is as follows:—

DISAPPOINTMENT OF HEALTH OFFICIALS IN CONNECTION WITH HOUSE IMPROVEMENT

Throughout the country there are dilapidated houses, their time almost at an end,
They are limited for space inside, and their roofs open to the sky,
Some without conveniences, others have a "pail-closet,"
Contravening the bylaws, which come down from Parliament,
It is a disappointing situation for us, it is unpleasant for the occupiers,
But we receive no complaints, as if they fear a conspiracy,
To obstruct the raising of the standard,
And all of us are amazed,
At the conditions under which these wretched people live.

(6). CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960.

The full-time enforcement officer employed by Lleyn R.D.C. in connection with the above Act continues to prove to be invaluable.

(7). M.O.H. AND HIS PERSONAL HEALTH MEASURES.

From my family doctor I received my annual immunization against Smallpox, Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever and Tetanus.

I accepted from the County M.O.H. in August the proffered dose of oral Poliomyelitis Vaccine, which was made freely available to everyone in the County.

Only Pasteurised or Sterilised milk was bought for household use.

The annual X-ray of my chest was taken by the Mobile Unit.

My teeth were inspected by my Dental Surgeon on three regular occasions.

During the year I took my full quota of holidays, and each day took active outdoor exercise.

(8). CONCLUSION.

I received help and co-operation from many people, including Councillors, the Welsh Board of Health, the Director of Public Health Laboratory, Conway, the County M.O.H. Caernarvonshire, the M.A.F.F. Veterinary Officers (Animal Health and Veterinary Investigation Centre), Dr, T. Heber Pierce, your District Public Health Inspectors and other District Council Officials.

I wish to thank my Health Committees for listening patiently to my reports, and to record that my Clerk has dealt with my Official correspondence, and also guided and advised members of the public who have called upon me at my office without an appointment having been made, at times when I have not been there myself, which is very often, since my job takes me out of doors so frequently.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

E. W. KINSEY.

B. — TABLES IN COMMON

Table 1

Rates are per 1,000 of Population unless otherwise stated

BIRTHS :															
(a) Total live births	214	65	14	176	202	44	40	66	70	179	24	62	63	356	211
(b) Boys	117	35	4	88	93	21	23	30	37	81	14	26	33	201	107
(c) Girls	97	30	10	88	109	23	17	36	33	98	10	36	30	155	104
(d) Live Birth rate per 1,000 population (Registrar General's figures)	14.99	15.62	18.18	15.08	12.25	14.38	10.42	11.96	15.22	19.46	15.00	16.53	16.15	16.87	13.11
(e) Live Birth rate for England and Wales (Per 1,000 population)	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1
STILL-BIRTHS :															
(a) No. of Still-births	2	1	—	1	6	1	—	2	2	4	1	2	—	12	2
(b) Legitimate	2	1	—	1	6	1	—	2	2	4	1	2	—	12	2
(c) Illegitimate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Still-birth rate per 1,000 live and Still-births	9.26	15.15	—	5.65	28.85	22.22	—	29.47	27.78	21.86	40.00	31.25	—	32.61	9.39
(e) Still-birth rate (per 1,000 live births and Still-births) for England and Wales	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8
Total Live and Still-births	216	66	14	177	208	45	40	68	72	183	25	64	63	368	213
DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR :															
(a) Number of Infant Deaths	4	1	—	1	7	—	—	—	3	5	—	—	3	8	1
(b) Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—total	18.69	15.38	—	5.68	34.65	—	—	—	42.86	27.93	—	—	47.62	22.47	4.74
(c) Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—Legitimate	20.94	15.88	—	6.73	38.46	—	—	—	31.25	27.93	—	—	47.62	19.66	4.74
(d) Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—Illegitimate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	166.6	—	—	—	—	2.08	—
(e) Neo natal mortality rate (first 4 weeks) per 1,000 live births	9.35	15.38	—	5.68	29.70	—	—	—	42.86	27.93	—	—	31.75	19.66	4.74
(f) Early Neo natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week) per 1,000 live births	—	—	—	—	—	22.22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.74
(g) Perinatal mortality rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still-births)	13.89	30.30	—	11.30	57.69	—	—	29.41	69.44	49.18	40.00	31.25	31.75	48.91	14.08
(h) Infant Mortality rate for England and Wales	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS :															
(a) No. of Illegitimate live births	—	2	2	14	20	3	—	1	6	17	2	2	3	16	18
(b) Per cent of total live births	—	3.08	14.29	8.23	9.90	6.82	—	1.51	8.57	9.49	8.33	3.22	4.76	4.49	8.05
MATERNAL MORTALITY :															
(a) No. of Maternal Deaths (including deaths associated with abortion)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and Still-births	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.88	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Maternal Mortality rate for England and Wales (per 1,000 births, including abortions)	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
DEATHS :															
(a) Total number from all causes	172	45	7	192	263	49	58	66	89	112	26	70	64	318	246
(b) Males	83	24	3	104	139	26	30	33	43	58	13	38	38	171	128
(c) Females	89	21	4	88	124	23	28	33	46	54	13	32	26	147	118
(d) General (Crude) Death rate on Registrar General's Figures	12.04	10.82	9.09	16.45	15.95	16.01	15.10	11.96	19.35	12.17	16.25	18.67	16.41	15.07	15.29
(e) Death-rate for England and Wales	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5
DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS) :															
(a) Number of Deaths	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
(b) Zymotic Mortality	—	—	—	0.09	0.06	—	0.26	—	—	0.11	—	—	—	0.05	—
DEATHS FROM RESPIRATORY DISEASES (NON-TUBERCULOUS) :															
(a) Number of Deaths	18	2	—	6	13	3	5	13	4	9	1	4	1	19	23
(b) Respiratory (non-tuberculosis) mortality	1.26	0.48	—	0.51	0.79	0.98	1.30	2.36	0.87	0.98	0.62	1.07	0.26	0.90	1.43
DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA :															
(a) Number of Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Influenza Mortality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Influenza Mortality for England and Wales	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS) :															
(a) Number of Deaths	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	2	1	1	2	11	—
(b) Tuberculosis Mortality	—	0.24	—	—	0.12	—	0.26	—	0.22	0.22	0.62	0.27	0.51	0.52	—
(c) Tuberculosis Mortality for England and Wales	0.048	0.048	0.048	0.048	0.048	0.048	0.048	0.048	0.048	0.048	0.048	0.048	0.048	0.048	0.048
DEATHS FROM CANCER (and allied malignant diseases) :															
(a) Number of Deaths	38	14	2	42	53	14	14	15	12	22	11	12	10	70	52
(b) Cancer Mortality	2.66	3.37	2.60	3.60	3.21	4.58	3.65	2.72	2.61	2.39	16.87	3.20	2.56	3.32	3.23
(c) Cancer Mortality for England and Wales	2.227	2.227	2.227	2.227	2.227	2.227	2.227	2.227	2.227	2.227	2.227	2.227	2.227	2.227	2.227

Table II
GENERAL STATISTICS

	1. Bangor	2. Bethesda	3. Betws-y-Coed	4. Conway	5. Llandudno	6. Llanfairfechan	7. Penmaenmawr	8. Nant Conway	9. Ogwen	10. Coernorvon	11. Criccieth	12. Pwllheli	13. Portmadoc	14. Gwyrhai	15. Llyn
AREA (in Statute acres—land and inland water) ...	1800	893	4472	3808	4920	4472	3814	88222	32526	2213	1731	1211	3543	96475	114232
TOTAL POPULATION:—															
Mid-Year 1965 (Registrar-General's Estimate) ...	14280	4160	770	11670	16490	3060	3840	5520	4600	9200	1600	3750	3900	21100	16090
Census 1921 (as revised by Registrar-General) ...	11262	4132	1029	7967	21048	3639	4483	6771	5479	8307	1984	3813	4167	25247	18859
Census 1931 ...	11163	4480	912	8826	15703	3162	4021	6647	5358	8469	1532	3601	3974	24589	18122
Census 1961 ...	13993	4159	788	1183	17904	2869	3751	5973	4689	9055	1672	3647	3960	21602	16522
Males ...	6437	1953	364	5098	7531	1268	1648	3011	2287	4212	718	1641	1827	10150	8030
Females ...	7556	2206	424	6085	10373	1601	2103	2962	2402	4843	954	2006	2133	11452	8492
No. of Persons per Acre (Calculated on Registrar-General's Estimate for 1964) ...	7.91	4.66	0.17	3.06	3.35	0.68	1.01	0.06	0.01	4.14	0.94	3.23	1.11	0.22	0.14
*PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS AND DWELLINGS (Census 1961).															
No. of Private Households ...	4116	1489	229	3908	5679	1065	1444	2010	1581	2949	605	1254	1324	7647	5624
No. of Dwellings occupied (structurally separate Dwellings) ...	4098	1486	229	3895	5600	1062	1426	2000	1581	2937	602	1226	1318	7636	5620
Population of the said private households ...	12544	4142	723	10464	15241	2746	3677	5368	4463	8759	1526	3515	3818	21118	15995
No. of Persons per Household ...	3.04	2.78	3.15	2.67	2.68	2.58	2.54	2.67	2.82	2.08	2.51	2.05	2.08	2.05	2.08
No. of Households per Dwelling ...	1.002	1.002	1.000	1.003	1.014	1.003	1.012	1.005	1.000	1.004	1.004	1.002	1.004	1.001	1.004
Total number of Rooms occupied ...	21152	7404	1373	19535	31339	5582	7547	10444	8182	15705	3703	6980	7626	39960	30742
No. of Rooms per Dwelling ...	5.16	4.98	5.99	5.01	5.59	5.25	4.20	5.22	5.17	5.34	5.11	5.56	5.57	5.22	5.46
No. of Persons per Room (whole of Caernarvonshire 1.51) ...	0.61	0.58	0.55	0.55	0.50	0.52	0.51	0.56	0.56	0.57	0.44	0.52	0.52	0.55	0.55
RATEABLE VALUE ...	£ 503014	£ 70058	£ 23755	£ 385267	£ 788778	£ 66775	£ 107942	£ 120051	£ 81064	£ 267687	£ 49107	£ 98331	£ 98339	£ 391845	£ 346401
Product of a Penny Rate ...	1960	260	94	1520	3147	257	430	470	295	1040	193	400	405	1480	1400
Na. of Members on the Council ...	28	13	11	20	30	15	14	18	13	24	15	16	16	44	43
CAUSES OF DEATH															
Total Number of Deaths (Including Service Personnel) ...	172	45	7	192	263	49	58	66	89	112	26	70	64	318	246
(a) Males ...	83	24	3	104	139	26	30	33	43	58	13	38	38	171	128
(b) Females ...	89	21	4	88	124	23	28	33	46	54	13	32	26	147	118
(1) Tuberculosis—Respiratory ...	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	2	1	1	2	11	—
(2) Tuberculosis—Other ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Syphilitic Disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(4) Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(5) Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(6) Meningococcal Infections ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(7) Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(8) Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(9) Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(10) Cancer—Stomach ...	8	3	—	3	8	2	3	3	2	3	—	1	3	12	15
(11) Cancer—Lungs, Bronchus ...	5	3	—	10	12	2	2	5	1	5	—	3	4	12	6
(12) Cancer—Breast ...	5	—	—	3	8	3	3	—	2	1	2	—	—	7	3
(13) Cancer Uterus ...	1	2	—	—	2	—	1	2	1	2	2	—	—	7	2
(14) Other Malignant and Lymphatic Cancer ...	19	6	2	26	23	7	5	5	6	11	7	8	3	32	26
(15) Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
(16) Diabetes ...	1	1	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	7	—
(17) Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc. ...	17	3	1	27	44	9	8	10	13	12	1	13	11	51	36
(18) Coronary Disease, Angina ...	40	8	2	39	48	10	9	10	10	16	6	11	14	56	45
(19) Blood Pressure with Heart Disease ...	5	2	—	2	3	1	3	1	3	—	—	1	—	7	4
(20) Other Heart Disease ...	9	7	—	31	36	2	6	7	16	21	2	4	10	40	32
(21) Other Circulatory Disease ...	19	2	1	11	9	3	6	1	11	4	1	18	7	17	12
(22) Influenza ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(23) Pneumonia ...	7	1	—	2	1	2	1	4	—	3	—	1	—	4	11
(24) Bronchitis ...	10	1	—	4	10	—	4	8	4	6	1	2	—	11	11
(25) Other Diseases of Respiratory System ...	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	4	1
(26) Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	1	—	1	1	5	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	1	2
(27) Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	1	1	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1
(28) Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1
(29) Enlarged Prostate ...	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
(30) Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	1	5
(31) Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, &c. ...	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	—
(32) Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases ...	14	1	—	18	22	3	3	3	8	12	1	1	5	28	20
(33) Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	4	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	3
(34) All other Accidents ...	1	1	—	3	12	2	1	4	3	4	—	1	1	1	4
(35) Suicide ...	2	—	—	3	4	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	2	3
(36) Homicide and Operations of War ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE.—In England and Wales the Death Rate (number of fatal cases per 1,000 of population) of certain Fevers was as follows:—

*DEFINITIONS. (a) PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS. ... (b) DWELLING means a structurally separate dwelling and generally comprises any room or suite of rooms intended or used for habitation, having separate access to the street or to a common landing or staircase to which the public has access.

3

NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS and OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

OTHER INFECTIOUS AND ZYMOTIC DISEASES. Total

1. Bongor	2. Bethesda	3. Betws-y-Coed	4. Conway	5. Llundudno	6. Llanfairfechan	7. Penmaenmowr	8. Nant Conway	9. Ogwen	10. Caernarvon	11. Criccieth	12. Pwllheli	13. Portmadoc	14. Gwyrfoi	15. Lleyn
15	37	3	70	50	1	18	75	4	78	8	7	7	123	23
1	6	-	4	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
6	31	-	54	30	1	16	4	3	2	-	-	-	4	-
1	-	-	12	19	-	-	70	1	1	4	5	4	81	17
-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	1	-	-	35	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
11	6	-	12	5	1	1	6	6	3	-	2	2	19	2
10	5	-	8	4	-	1	4	3	2	-	2	2	15	1
7	4	-	3	4	-	1	4	2	2	-	2	2	13	1
3	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1
1	1	-	4	1	1	-	2	3	1	-	-	-	4	1
-	-	-	4	1	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	1
-	1	-	-	2	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	2	-
-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	6	-	4	6	-	2	7	4	2	-	1	1	9	-
9	5	-	2	5	-	2	6	2	2	-	1	1	7	-
-	1	-	2	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	-

NEW CASES

[illegible][illegible]

Table IV
HOUSING STATISTICS

	1. Bangor	2. Bethesda	3. Betws-y-Coed	4. Canway	5. Llandudna	6. Llanfairfechan	7. Penmaenmawr	8. Nant Canway	9. Ogwen	10. Caernarvan	11. Criccieth	12. Pwllheli	13. Portmadoc	14. Gwyrfai	15. Lleyn
NUMBER OF HOUSES OWNED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY. Grand Total	1696	287	27	956	920	216	275	216	281	1107	78	385	140	1411	571
NEW HOUSES ERECTED (and completed) DURING THE YEAR. Total	25	7	1	84	38	23	29	2	20	22	8	78	—	47	51
(i.) By the Local Authority. Total	—	—	—	—	—	20	19	—	—	19	—	60	—	20	6
(ii.) By other Local Authorities. Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii.) By other bodies and persons. Total	25	7	1	84	38	3	10	2	20	3	8	18	—	27	51
INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.															
I.—Inspection.—(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	233	88	7	160	595	42	51	231	52	613	41	38	10	369	780
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	278	98	11	251	595	81	68	279	75	921	191	43	21	536	1122
(2) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	1	—	—	7	—	—	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	25	14
(3) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding subhead) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	43	9	5	72	40	—	7	—	14	18	—	18	2	73	75
II.—Remedy of Defects During the Year without Service or Formal Notices. Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of Informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	23	24	5	67	40	28	6	93	2	15	39	18	2	54	71
III.—Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.															
A.—Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957.															
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Formal Notices were served requiring repairs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which after Formal Notices were rendered fit:—															
(a) By Owners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
(b) By local authority in default of owners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—															
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Formal Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	20	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	2	17	11
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects, after Formal Notices, were remedied:—															
(a) By owners	20	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	2	17	11
(b) By local authority in default of owners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C.—Proceedings under Sections 17 and 19 of the Housing Act, 1957:—															
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which an undertaking to close the house for human habitation was accepted	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	15	5
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	—	—	—	7*	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition or Closing Orders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D.—Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957:—															
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
RE-CONDITIONED HOUSES.															
(a) With Discretionary Grants:															
No. re-conditioned and work completed during the year	14	12	—	2	6	2	—	19	10	6	—	—	5	52	16
(b) With Standard Grants:															
No. re-conditioned and work completed during the year	3	21	4	6	6	5	9	10	4	15	1	4	4	93	40
RENT ACT, 1957.															
Application for Certificate of Disrepair:															
(a) Number issued	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Number of undertakings given by Landlord	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Applications for Cancellation of Certificate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) No. of Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
COUNCIL HOUSES:															
No. of families re-housed in Council Houses during the year	48	4	2	—	16	—	21	4	6	51	3	60	3	48	17
No. of inspections and re-inspections made for the above in connection with applications	21	—	4	116	299	—	47	36	36	261	15	19	5	379	334

* Including 4 in clearance area

Table V
SOUND AND UNSOUND FOOD

MILK AND MILK SAMPLES.

No. of Samples of milk taken by Public Health Inspector ...	41	—	—	242	211	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of these unsatisfactory ...	9	—	—	12	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	126
No. of Samples of milk taken by County Inspector of Foods and Drugs ...	65	3	10	2	14	2	43	18	3	8	4	2	6	35	—	38
No. of these unsatisfactory ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70
No. of Prosecutions ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of these successful ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

MEAT AND MEAT INSPECTION.

No. of slaughterhouses on Register end of December ...	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—
No. of slaughterhouses on Register in the previous year ...	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—
No. of voluntary surrenders of Carcases or Part Carcases—																
(a) For Tuberculosis ...	201	—	—	1	42	—	—	—	—	106	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) For other Diseases ...	505	—	—	—	862	—	—	3	—	7650	—	3387	3	123	—	—
No. of seizures (supported by magistrate) of ditto—																
(a) For Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) For other Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

OTHER FOODS.

No. of Voluntary Surrenders of other Unsound Food ...	3962*	320*	5	See Conway Report	3084	563*	325*	37	11*	See Caer'von Report	584*	752*	423	3724*	408*	—
No. of seizures ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

PROSECUTIONS.

No. of Prosecutions for Unsound Meat or other Food ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

BAKEHOUSES.

Total number of Bakehouses ...	6	7	—	5	8	—	3	1	—	5	4	4	4	20	10	—
--------------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	---

*—lbs.

Table VI
CLOSET AND DUSTBIN PROVISION

Conversion to approved Water-closet from primitive type	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of Closets repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DUSTBIN PROVISION.														
No. of houses supplied with a Dustbin for the first time	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of defective Dustbins replaced	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSE DRAINS.														
Old Houses properly drained for the first time	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Defects in House Drains remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS

WATER AND WATER SAMPLES.														
No. of Water samples taken by Health Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. found polluted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of Wells remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of Wells closed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of Notices sent for defective water fittings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of old houses newly connected with the Mains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DISINFECTION AND ISOLATION.														
No. of Houses (a) Disinfected (add any cases of Disinfestation)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Supplied with disinfectants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of cases taken to Fever Hospital (including Observation cases)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NUISANCES.														
No. of animals improperly kept and removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of unhealthy deposits caused to be removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of complaints received and investigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
INSPECTING, &c.														
Total number of inspections during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of Notices issued (a) Informal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Statutory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. Prosecutions for all cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

1. Medical Officer of Health—(a) Whether Whole-time	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Whether there is an Assistant M.O.H.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Public Health Inspectors (whether one or more)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Whether Whole-time (wholly in the service of the Council)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Whether act as Sanitary Surveyors as well	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Whether act as Highway Surveyors as well	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Whether specialised in Meat or other subject	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1. Bangor	2. Bethesda	3. Betws-y-Coed	4. Canway	5. Llandudno	6. Llanfairfechan	7. Penmaenmawr	8. Nant Conway	9. Ogwen	10. Caernarvon	11. Criccieth	12. Pwllheli	13. Portmadoc	14. Gwyrfa	15. Lleyn
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	27	—	—	—	—	45	48
10	—	3	—	6	—	7	6	—	11	3	—	2	21	10
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	63	72
1000	—	—	7	—	—	23	21	—	98	5	9	—	150	200
—	—	—	—	—	3	2	29	27	—	—	—	—	48	54
62	—	—	40	24	29	11	17	6	—	10	20	2	32	14
36	—	—	7	—	—	—	10	19	214	12	10	1	37	230
—	—	—	2	—	—	—	6	9	19	—	4	—	7	160
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	5	—	—	—	—	6	—	15	55	30	—	—	11	5
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	6	—	—	—
58	6	—	80	4	1	1	2	—	11	2	—	1	3	5
47	25	4	—	—	6	—	61	—	—	4	1	—	7	6
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	7	9
4	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	8
21	5	—	—	108	7	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	73	41
308	10	17	260	486	49	8	195	2	32	68	2	12	123	94
2794	260	46	5155	6278	131	227	307	161	2132	2269	475	70	4709	2440
82	7	7	176	25	11	38	10	7	35	41	3	2	154	82
13	—	—	1	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	37	7
95	7	7	177	25	11	46	10	7	35	41	3	3	191	89
—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

a—Whole Time District M.O.H. but part-time for individual constituent authorities.

7

(2) Offences under the Factories Acts, 1961. These offences include those relating to outwork and offences under the sections mentioned in Transfer of Enforcement Order 1938. (S. and R.O. No. 448).

A—INSPECTIONS for the purpose of provisions as to health, including inspections made by the Public Health Inspector.
(Part I of the Factories Acts, 1961).

(i) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are enforced by Local Authority

(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the Local Authorities

(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authorities (excluding out workers premises)

(i) Want of Cleanliness (S.I.)

Cases found	...	...	...	...	...
Cases remedied	...	...	...	...	...
Cases referred to or by H.M. Inspector	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...

(ii) **Overcrowding** (S.2)

Cases found	...	...	...	...
Cases remedied	...	...	...	...
Cases referred to or by H.M. Inspector	...	...	...	...
Number of Prosecutions	...	...	...	...

(iii) Unreasonable temperature (S.3)

Cases found	...	...	...	...
Cases remitted	...	...	...	...
Cases referred to or by H.M. Inspector	...	...	...	...
Number of Prosecutions	...	...	...	...

(iv) Inadequate ventilation (S.4)

Cases found	...	...	...	...	...
Cases remedied	...	...	...	...	...
Cases referred to or by H.M. Inspector					
Number of Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...

(v) Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)

Cases found	...	...	...	...	...
Cases remedied	...	...	...	...	...
Cases referred to or by H.M. inspector					
Number of Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...

(vi) Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)

(a) Insufficient

Cases found	...	...	...	...	...
Cases remedied	...	...	...	...	...
Cases referred to or by H.M. Inspector					
Number of Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...

(b) Unsuitable or defective

Cases found	...	...	...	...	...
Cases remedied	...	...	...	...	...
Cases referred to or by H.M. Inspector					
Number of Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...

(c) Not separate for sexes

Cases found	...	...	...	...	...
Cases remedied	...	...	...	...	...
Cases referred to or by H.M. Inspector					
Number of Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...

Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)

Cases found	...	...	...	...	...
Cases remedied	...	...	...	...	...
Cases referred to or by H.M. Inspector					
Number of Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...

C.—Offences relating to outwork (Part 8 of the Factories Act, 1961) Section 133 & 134

Cases found	...	...	...	...	...
Cases Remedied	...	...	...	...	...
Cases referred to or by H.M. Inspector					
Number of Prosecutions	...	...	...

[illegible]

C — Additional Short Local Reports

BANGOR CITY

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

<i>Type of Establishment</i>	<i>No. on Register last year</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>No. of visits or Insp'tions</i>	<i>No. of pre-mises found Defective</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices</i>
Dairies and Milk Distributors	11	8	31	2	2	—
Public Slaughter Houses	1	1	800	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	14	15	62	4	4	—
Bokehouses	6	6	35	3	3	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	2	2	12	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	22	24	134	6	6	—
Fried Fish Shops	11	11	49	3	3	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ..	5	5	32	1	1	—
Grocers Shops	52	53	179	8	8	—
Greengrocers	12	13	29	1	1	—
Conteens	8	11	41	2	2	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	32	32	39	3	3	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	12	12	18	1	1	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	2	2	6	—	—	—
Factories	59	60	66	6	6	—
Caravan Sites	1	1	6	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1965

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1965 was 14,280 compared with 14,200 in 1964.

The Birth Rate was 14.99 per 1,000 of the population in 1965 compared with 14.93 in 1964 and 14.59 per 1,000 of the population in 1963.

The Infant Mortality Rate was 18.69 per 1,000 live births compared with 4.72 in 1964 and 9.43 per 1,000 live births in 1963.

There were no deaths from Zymotic Diseases. (For Zymotic Diseases see Tables 2 and 3).

The General Death Rate was 12.04 per 1,000 of the population compared with 10.49 in 1964 and 12.73 per 1,000 of the population in 1963.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was nil per 1,000 of the population compared with nil in 1964 and 0.14 per 1,000 of the population in 1963.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 2.66 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.32 in 1964 and 2.75 per 1,000 of the population in 1963.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1965, 15 cases of infectious diseases were notified viz., 1 Scarlet Fever, 6 Measles, 1 Dysentery and 7 Puerperal Pyrexias.

Number of Cases in Age Groups of Scarlet Fever and Measles

<i>Number of Cases</i>				
<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Whooping Cough</i>		<i>Measles</i>	
	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>
Under 1 Year	—	—	—	—
1 Year	—	—	1	—
2 Years	—	—	1	1
3 Years	—	—	1	—
4 Years	—	—	—	2
5-9 Years	1	—	—	—
10-14 Years	—	—	—	—
15-24 Years	—	—	—	—
25 and Over	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—
TOTALS (all ages) ...	1	—	3	3

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1965

(G. W. Outram, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.)

Summary of Visits and Inspections.

Abattoir	800
Animals and Poultry	17
Atmospheric Pollution	39
Caravan Sites	26
Complaints Investigated	308
Dirty Premises (visits)	34
Drainage inspection and tests	81
Dairies, Milk Shops and Vans	48
Disinfection	64
Factories and Workplaces	58
Foodshops, Cafes, Canteens, etc.	458
House Inspections	223
Ice Cream samples	104
Licensed Premises, Hotels	45
Milk Sampling	50
Nuisance Abatement	84
Offices & Shops Act	490
Overcrowding	29
Owners, Agents and Builders interviewed	44
Places of Public Entertainment	21
Public Conveniences	129
Rodent and other pests control	89
Schools	26
Water Samples	23

Vital Statistics.

		No. of Births	Birth Rate	No. of Deaths	Death Rate
1964	... ..	212	14.93	149	10.49
1965	... ..	214	14.99	172	12.04

(Birth Rates and Death Rates are calculated as so many births or deaths per 1,000 inhabitants living at all ages, based on the Registrar General's estimated population).

The total number of births registered in the borough in 1965 to include the Maternity Hospital was 2,015.

Infectious Diseases.

Disease	Cases notified in	
	1964	1965
Measles	160	6
Whooping Cough	21	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—(8)	1(6)
Scarlet Fever	3	1
Pneumonia	1(1)	—
Meningitis	1(1)	—
Sonne Dysentery	—	—(1)

The figures in brackets are hospital cases from outside the district.

1965 was free from most diseases, mainly because epidemics of measles and whooping cough usually occur biennially.

Following notification from Port Health Authorities, four persons who came from countries where smallpox is endemic were kept under strict observation. They had not been vaccinated.

Disinfection.

As a result of Infectious Diseases, the contaminated rooms, hospital wards, etc., were disinfected with formaldehyde gas. Similar treatment is given to the homes of tuberculous persons removed to a Sanatorium, or following the death from infectious disease; 37 disinfections were carried out.

Public Abattoir — Meat Inspection.

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part

	<i>Cattle including Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number killed (if known)	536	—	10,016	6,221
Number Inspected	536	—	10,016	6,221
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</i>				
Whole carcases condemned	2	—	12	3
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	84	—	319	85
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	16.0	—	3.3	1.4
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>				
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	6	—	—	194
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	1.1	—	—	3.1
<i>Cysticercosis.</i>				
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—

During the year 16,773 were slaughtered, the peak period being from July to December. The Corporation Abattoir remains the centre for slaughtering by private butchers. No slaughtering for wholesaling takes place. All fatstock is individually purchased by the butcher in the sale marts, and the result is dressed meat of prime quality. Diseased animals are not often discovered during examination.

An average of sixteen visits a week were made to the slaughterhouse. Slaughtering takes place on every day of the week, and involves a substantial amount of meat inspection outside normal working hours.

The meat condemned is placed apart and stained with "naphthalene green" for identification from sound meat. This condemned meat together with inedible offal is collected daily by licensed animal by-products dealers for processing into feeding stuffs and fertilisers.

The following are the main items of meat and offal which were condemned during the year:— 2 carcasses of beef; 12 carcasses of Mutton or Lamb; 3 carcasses of pork; 4 fore-quarters of beef; 7 forequarters of mutton; 8 hindquarters of mutton; 17 portions of mutton or lamb; 3 forequarters of pork; 169 pigs heads; 4 ox heads; 51 ox livers; 38 pigs livers; 217 sheep livers.

Total weight: 1 ton, 2 cwt., 3 qtrs., 12 lbs.

Unsound Food.

A considerable amount of time is spent inspecting various foodstuffs, and issuing certificates of condemnation, as the list below will show. It was not found necessary to make any formal seizures of unsound food.

Commodity and reasons for condemnation:—

Decomposition—Blown and pierced or damaged tins: 59 tins of Fruit Salad; 340 tins of Peaches; 176 tins of Plums; 67 tins of Fruit Cocktail; 210 tins of Grapefruit; 86 tins of Apricots; 88 tins of Cherries; 116 tins of Pineapples; 27 tins of Pears; 16 tins of Prunes; 24 tins of Mandarins; 10 tins of Blackberries; 4 tins of Loganberries; 6 tins of Strawberries; 4 tins of Rhubarb; 1 tin of Gooseberries; 4 tins of Raspberries; 50 tins of various Fruit Juices; 35 tins of Chopped Ham; 53 tins of Cooked Ham; 80 tins of Pork Luncheon Meat; 14 tins of Ox Tongues; 16 tins of Pork Shoulder; 3 tins of Pork Loin; 24 tins of Stewed Steak; 7 tins of Lamb Chops; 122 tins of Corned Beef; 28 tins of Casserole Steak; 6 tins of Jellied Veal; 47 tins of Chopped Pork; 1 tin of Pork Roll; 16 tins of Irish Stew; 13 tins of Chopped Pork with Ham; 12 tins of Minced Beef Loaf; 83 tins of Steak & Kidney Pudding; 3 tins of Minced Steak; 9 tins of Pork in Juice; 138 tins of Tomatoes; 71 tins of Baked Beans; 192 tins of Soup; 2 tins of Potato Salad; 139 tins of Peas; 31 tins of Cream; 75 tins of Evaporated Milk; 43 tins of Creamed Rice; 5 tins of Sago; 10 tins of Sliced Green Beans; 3 tins of Spaghetti; 6 tins of Blueberry Pie Filling; 15 tins of Broad Beans; 39 tins of Carrots; 1 tin of Mixed Vegetables; 2 tins of Butter Beans; 8 tins of French Beans; 44 tins of Pilchards; 19 tins of Sardines; 108 tins of Salmon; 6 tins of Brisling.

Decomposition: 14 packets Sausage; 1 stone Kippers; 8 stone Smoked Haddock; 2 Cases Chickens; 2 dozen Fish Cakes; 30 Meat Pies.

Refrigeration Breakdowns—Packages Soft and Decomposing: 2 packets Kippers; 35 packets Fish; 11 packets Cod Steaks; 14 packets Fish Fingers; 4 packets Fish Steaks; 4 packets Fish Cakes; 2 packets Cod Fillets; 3 packets Plaice Fillets; 10 packets Chips; 10 Chicken Pies; 14 Chickens; 15 quarter Chickens; 6 packets Steak Burgers; 5 packets Beef in Gravy; 9 packets Braised Beef; 70 packets Peas; 1 packet Stringless Beans; 5 packets Sprouts; 2 packets Strawberries.

The total weight condemned was 1 ton, 15 cwt., 1 qtr., 1 st., 9 lbs., 1 oz.

Milk Supply.

The milk supply is mainly from firms with dairy premises outside the borough boundaries, and is mostly pasteurised. During the year three more producer/retailers discontinued delivery of raw tuberculin tested milk in the borough, which now leaves only three retailers of this grade of milk.

Forty-one samples of milk analysed during the year were satisfactory and 9 unsatisfactory. One retailer of farm bottled T.T. milk gave a succession of unsatisfactory samples, and the County Health Department, which issues the dealers bottling licence, was informed, with the result that the licence was withdrawn while improvements to the farm dairy were carried out. In the remaining cases of unsatisfactory sample results, the subsequent samples collected conformed to the required standard.

Ice Cream.

The manufacture, storage and sale of ice cream is controlled by the registration of premises under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and also by the provisions of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, which deals with heat treatment, cooling and storage, and the protection of the ice cream from contamination.

Two premises within the borough are registered under the Food and Drugs Act, for the manufacture of ice cream.

Fifty-one premises are registered for the storage and sale of ice cream, and in addition to the ice cream manufactured in the borough, the product of seven firms outside the borough is sold in these premises. Ice Cream is also being sold at most restaurants, cinemas and canteens, which premises do not require to be registered under the provisions of the Act.

Inspections are made of all premises, whether registered or not, in order to ascertain that hygienic conditions are maintained, and the legal requirements as to temperature are observed.

There is no legal standard laid down respecting the bacteriological purity of ice cream, but a form of methylene blue reduction test is adopted for testing, and used as a basis for defining four grades of bacterial cleanliness. Ice Cream consistently failing to reach grades one and two indicate defects of manufacture, or of handling, which call for further investigation.

One hundred and four samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination, with the result that:— 88 samples were placed in Grade 1; 14 samples in Grade 2; 2 samples in Grade 3 and none in Grade 4.

Food Premises.

With the advent of more large self-service grocery stores, it becomes very difficult for the managers to maintain full control over hygiene in their shops.

The employees are not allowed to smoke, so as to minimise the risk of contaminating food with infections transferred from mouths, noses, etc., and secondly, to prevent ash and cigarette ends from coming into contact with food.

Difficulty in staffing and the need for increased efficiency necessitated the change to self-service and this, to some extent, has negated the smoking precautions mentioned.

Fortunately, with the self-service shop has come better wrapping and pre-packing, and most of the larger stores sell cooked meats and other open commodities from a counter where a customer has to be served by an assistant.

But there are still shops where customers serve themselves to open foods. Should not the customer, therefore, conform to this hygienic requirement, and not be allowed by statute to smoke in any food shop. We could also, quite justifiably, add to this the prohibition banning the leading of dogs into foodshops.

A number of enlightened stores have already introduced both these measures, but to date, they can only request customers to comply. The time has come to make this mandatory in all food premises of every type.

During the year four complaints of foreign bodies in articles of food were investigated, and warnings were given to the distributors or manufacturers concerned.

Fish Fryers.

There are eleven premises in the borough frying and selling fish and chip potatoes. Inspections are made in the day and at night. The purpose of the visits is to inspect the fish, the fat used in the cooking process, and general hygiene. Minor infringements observed were promptly remedied.

Bakeries.

There are six bakeries in the borough. These premises are inspected regularly, and several were found requiring attention. Notices served mainly requested washing or painting of walls and ceilings. Precautions to prevent rodent and insect infestations are well guarded against with the help of the Health Department.

The following table shows the number of factories, excluding factory bake-houses, in the borough at the end of the year :—

Factory Act 1937/61.

(a) Factories without mechanical power	6
(b) Factories with mechanical power	55
	—
	61
	—

Most of these are small factories where only a few persons are employed. Inspections of factories are carried out to check on the lavatory accommodation, and general cleanliness. Minor infringements observed are followed up by written notices requesting attention.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

This Act came into force in August, 1964 and the annual report to the Minister of Labour now being prepared will be more comprehensive than the last report. A feature of the 1965 report is the special survey of lighting in offices and shop premises, carried out at the request of the Ministry during November.

It was discovered that the standard of lighting in work-places covered by the Act was abysmally low. The level of illumination in corridors, storerooms and the like was as low as one lumen per sq. ft. The light on many office desks was less than 10 lumens per sq. ft. but shop counters were generally better lit.

It is true that our forebears had only the light from one candle one foot away from the work (i.e., one lumen per sq. ft.) with which to read, write and sew after dark. Work is slow and difficult under such conditions. Ergonomic studies show that at least 30 times as much light is needed to carry out such work easily and efficiently.

Average illumination out of doors even on an overcast day in this country is about 500 lumens per sq. ft. In strong sunlight it may be 100 times as much. Man is an evolutionary animal adapted to daylight, and his vision in other circumstances is inferior. We instinctively choose levels of 100 to 200 lumens per sq. ft. of artificial light when given a truly free choice.

In the survey of offices and shops in the borough difficulty was experienced in impressing on the employer, and even the employee, that their lighting standards were too low. Later, when the illumination was improved at our request, the worker readily admitted that the eyes felt more relaxed.

The Health Department uses a photometer to read the level of illumination, and accepts the code of interior lighting practice published by the Illuminating Engineering Society of Great Britain, which suggests a compromise between efficiency and economy. Thus, to achieve 100 per cent. visual performance the same standard as daylight out of doors would be needed. The code aims at not less than 90 per cent. of the maximum performance of the visual task afforded by ideal lighting conditions.

This modest code is accepted by increasing numbers of responsible bodies, and should be accepted by the Minister of Labour as regulation standard for the purposes of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act.

The other standards laid down have not been found to be impracticable and requirements were being implemented without too much difficulty. The matters most in evidence in offices and shops requiring notices, were cleanliness, overcrowding, ventilation, sanitary conveniences, washing facilities, stairs and passages, and first aid equipment. The department served 54 notices requiring improvements. Many minor matters were attended to on verbal request.

Atmospheric Pollution.

The factory premises in the borough operate modern steam raising or heating plants—one was converted to oil burning during the year—which are designed to emit the minimum of smoke when operated properly. Unfortunately, for the householders living in close proximity to these factory premises in turn create smoke which is a nuisance while it occurs. Needless to say, investigation always reveals that the smoke is due to carelessness and neglect in attending to the furnace by the stoker. The human element will always be the deciding factor in the smokeless operation of every type of plant.

Noise Nuisances.

Complaints of alleged noise nuisances, were of loud music late at night, barking of dogs, and the hum from a factory. Investigation is not easy, usually requiring visits outside normal hours, and invariably reveal circumstances which could not be proved to be a nuisance requiring to be dealt with under the Noise Abatement Act, 1960.

Mobile ice cream vendors are increasingly using gongs or music to announce their arrival in certain localities. If this practice is extended and serious complaints received, the Council will have to act under special powers of restraint given in the Good Rule & Government Byelaws of the Bangor Corporation.

Rodent Control.

Following discussion with Local Authority and Public Health Associations on the subject of rodent control administration, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food has issued a circular explaining that in some areas there has been a tendency towards increased infestation, and emphasising the importance of maintaining high standards of rodent control.

Modern techniques now offer increasing possibilities of control, including that of clearing urban areas completely of rats. Only recently reports have been read of three towns in West Germany which claim to be completely cleared of their rodent populations.

The City Council is fully aware of the importance of rodent control in the borough, and accepted the recommendation of their officers to extend the annual contract with the private firm specialising in pest control, which covered the Refuse Tip and sewers, to include all Housing Estates, Corporation Buildings, gardens and open spaces. As many business premises, colleges, hospitals, etc., also engage the same firm, the rat population is constantly under attack.

Insect Pests.

The Refuse Tip received regular treatment with the latest powder and spray technique by the same firm contracted to control rodents. This is a special service which keeps flies and other insects well under control.

Householders take advantage of the various insecticides the department keeps in stock, which are sold at cost price. This service of supplying insecticides and also rodenticides, together with advice on the best method of application, is appreciated by the general public, and good results are invariably reported. Appeals for help to deal with wasp nests are frequent in the summer. A complete kill is obtained by using the pressure powder blower on the nest from a safe distance.

We are occasionally reminded of bed-bug and flea infestations in houses thirty years ago, when slum clearance was at its peak. Although the improvement in insecticides and techniques of disinfection have a bearing on the seemingly complete eradication of these pests, we must mainly attribute this improvement to the important uplift in cleanliness standards in the home by the general public.

Public Conveniences.

The Public Health Committee has made admirable efforts to bring about an improvement in the provisions and standard of public conveniences. Unfortunately, resources cannot afford the substantial expenditure necessary to have full-time attendants, which is the only safeguard against wanton damage. Consequently, the conveniences suffer from the effects of vandalism and disgusting habits to such an extent that the whole position becomes rather hopeless.

It seems, therefore, that to achieve the necessary sweeping improvements, vandalism must be recognised as a serious national problem, and the law amended so that offenders are punished heavily.

Abandoned Cars.

Cars abandoned on highways and byways, pushed unceremoniously into odd corners, are causing headaches to local authorities. Each year the eyesores and danger to children increase, and costs as a result of inconvenience and removal, rise annually for the ratepayer.

This problem will be overcome only by sensible and systematic planning. Local Authorities can play their part by starting services to collect and dispose of old cars at modest fees. But the biggest drawback is how to dispose of the vehicles.

The Public Health Committee does everything possible, but the required procedure of attempted identification takes time. It is frequently necessary to remove obstructive or dangerous vehicles to the refuse tip, where they have to be effectively flattened before disposal.

Scrap Metal Act.

This Act came into force in April, 1965. The whole purpose of the law governing the scrap metal trade is to assist the police in the prevention and detection of crime.

Scrap metal dealers must register if they occupy premises for scrap dealing in the borough, and registration is for three years. Various records must be kept by dealers, and these records can be examined by the police at all reasonable times.

Local Authority Officers, in this borough the Public Health Inspector, have power of entry to ascertain if premises are being used as a scrap metal store.

From the Local Authority viewpoint, the Act is not very onerous. But it may mean considerable work for the local constabulary, whose hand it will no doubt strengthen when dealing with crimes concerning stolen metal.

REPORT OF THE CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR

(Cyril Richard, Esq., B.Sc., C.Eng., M.Inst.Mun.E., A.R.I.C.S.)

HOUSING WORKS.

Maintenance.

The Council owns 1,662 dwellings which includes 32 houses purchased by the Council in redevelopment areas as they came on the market, and used for the present as "half-way" houses. Maintenance is carried out by a Direct Labour Section, consisting of Superintendent, 12 craftsmen, 1 apprentice, 5 semi-skilled workmen, 5 labourers, 1 lorry driver.

External Painting of Council Houses.

One hundred and ninety-five houses were painted by the Direct Labour Staff. The number of painters still only 3 and 1 brush-hand. A contract was advertised for painting 300 houses and 4 shops at Maesgeirchen to keep pace with the programme.

A Housing Officer and Housing Inspector are on the Administrative side.

Council House Building.

No new houses were completed during the year, but 35 units (16 maisonettes, 9 flats and 10 houses) were commenced on the Hiracl Slum Clearance redevelopment area, and the 9 flats and 4 of the 10 houses were nearing completion at the end of the year.

Contract documents were completed and ready to go to Tender for Tanybryn, a new estate of 235 dwellings and 120 garages between the large Maesgeirchan estate and Llan-degai Road (A.5).

Private Buildings.

Twenty-five houses completed in the year, some of which were on the Council owned Eithinog Estate for private houses.

Public Buildings.

College buildings for the three Colleges are still the major part of new building. Chemistry block and Women's hostel for the University completed. Tutorial buildings and residential hostels for the Normal College were completed, as were extensions at St. Mary's College. Further extensions at the Engineering Department in Dean Street for the University were commenced.

Improvement Grants.

Fourteen Discretionary and three Standard Grants were issued during the year, a total of £4,372 0s. 0d.

Sewerage and Flood Prevention.

No serious blockages were encountered and no flooding occurred. Regular inspections are in force.

Water Supply.

Bangor water is still of excellent standard and taste. Regular analysis confirms this. Extensions were necessary to cover private and public developments. Number of dwellings supplied direct from mains:—

In the Borough	4,233	Outside the Borough	123
Estimated population supplied :—			
In the Borough	14,600	Outside the Borough	510
Standpipes supply in population of:—			
In the Borough	Nil	Outside the Borough	100

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

Collection.

Once weekly from domestic premises, twice weekly from Colleges, Institutions, Hotels, Restaurants.

The Council's policy of "dustless collection" was carried forward a further stage when another 1,000 standard hinged lid dustbins were distributed free of charge in 1965.

Disposal.

The Nant Tip for disposal is the only site at present, but should last another 3 years.

Salvage.

The "Dustless" system curtails the salvagable amount of paper and board, but a collection is still organised to cover the commercial premises.

BETHESDA URBAN DISTRICT

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

<i>Type of Establishment</i>	<i>No. on Register last year</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>No. of visits or Insp'tions</i>	<i>No. of pre-mises found Defective</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices</i>
Dairies and Milk Distributors ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	4	4	9	—	—	—
Bakehouses	7	7	12	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	2	1	2	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	5	5	9	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	5	5	8	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ..	3	3	6	—	—	—
Gracers Shops	20	23	62	—	—	—
Greengrocers	6	6	14	—	—	—
Canteens	—	—	—	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	9	9	10	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories	15	16	46	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	1	—	—	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1965

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1965 was 4,160 compared with 4,160 in 1964.

The Birth Rate was 15.62 per 1,000 of the population in 1965 compared with 18.03 in 1964 and 19.86 per 1,000 of the population in 1963.

The Infant Mortality Rate was 15.38 per 1,000 live births compared with 25.00 in 1964 and 24.10 per 1,000 live births in 1963.

There were no deaths from Zymotic Diseases. (For Zymotic Diseases see Tables 2 and 3).

The General Death Rate was 10.82 per 1,000 of the population compared with 13.70 in 1964 and 18.18 per 1,000 of the population in 1963.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was 0.24 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.48 in 1964 and 0.48 per 1,000 of the population in 1963.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 3.37 per 1,000 of the population compared with 8.85 in 1964 and 3.11 per 1,000 of the population in 1963.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1965, 37 cases of infectious diseases were notified viz., 6 Scarlet Fever and 31 Measles.

Number of Cases in Age Groups of Scarlet Fever and Measles

Age Group	Number of Cases Scarlet Fever		Cases Measles	
	M	F	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—	—	2
1 Year	—	—	3	1
2 Years	—	—	—	1
3 Years	—	—	4	1
4 Years	3	—	3	1
5-9 Years	1	2	4	11
10-14 Years	—	—	—	—
15-24 Years	—	—	—	—
25 and Over	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—
TOTALS (all ages) ...	4	2	14	17

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1965

(J. G. Evans, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.)

Housing.

No new houses were built by the Council during the year. The Council's Architect has prepared schemes for building on three sites and it is anticipated that these will be carried out during 1966.

Seven privately built houses were completed during the year.

Water Supply.

The town's supply is provided by the Afon Caseg which has a plentiful supply of water throughout the year. Distribution is by gravitation with two small balancing reservoirs giving a total capacity of 375,000 gallons. The storage and distribution system are barely sufficient to cope with the ever increasing demand for water and waste detection and constant supervision is necessary to maintain a sufficiency of supply.

Sewerage.

All the Council houses and the majority of private houses are connected to the main sewerage system. Treatment is carried out on a four acre land irrigation system, at Dolgoch. The Council's Consulting Engineers have been requested to prepare new sewage purification schemes for the Council's consideration.

Refuse Collection.

Weekly collection is carried out by Council workmen, using a Karrier refuse collection vehicle. The refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping into a large disused slate quarry at Pant Dreiniog. The Council operate a dustbin scheme whereby houses are kept supplied with a dustbin at an annual charge of 7s. 6d.

Disinfection.

Disinfection is carried out after certain cases of infectious disease and householders are supplied with disinfectant where necessary. In cases of tuberculosis where destruction of the bedding is necessary, the Council make a contribution towards replacement.

Rodent Control.

Rodent control is carried out on the refuse tip, sewers and other Council property. The Council have entered into a contract with a private firm for the disinfection of the refuse tip and the houses which adjoin the tip and the public sewers. Pre-packed ready-mixed Warfarin bait is available to householders on request.

Meat Supplies.

All meat is imported ready killed from Bangor and Caernarvon.

Parks.

The Council possess a park which includes a bowling green and two hard tennis courts.

Caravan Site.

The existing caravan site has been purchased by the Council for housing purposes. The caravans are being removed to make way for the permanent housing scheme.

Condemned Food.

This is disposed of at the Council's refuse tip and where necessary it is suitably treated before being disposed of.

The following foodstuffs were surrendered as unfit for human consumption during the year:— Tinned Cooked Ham, 86 lbs.; Tinned Ox Tongue, 18 lbs.; contaminated by paint spillage—Tea, 10½ lbs. and Butter 2½ lbs.; Tins Fruit, 133; Tins Fish, 10; Tins Vegetable, 46; Tins Meat, 14.

Food Premises in the District.

Bakehouses, 7; Cafes, 5; Butchers, 4; Fish and Chip Shops, 5; Hotels and Public Houses, 9; Fishmongers, 3; Grocers, 23; Ice Cream retailers (including one manufacturer), 13.

Ice Cream.

Five samples of Ice Cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Conway for bacteriological examination. The results were all Grade I.

BETWS-Y-COED URBAN DISTRICT

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

<i>Type of Establishment</i>	<i>No. on Register last year</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>No. of visits or Insp'tions</i>	<i>No. of premises found Defective</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices</i>
Dairies and Milk Distributors ...	8	8	7	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	1	1	5	—	—	—
Bokehouses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bors, etc.	12	13	21	1	1	—
Fried Fish Shops	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	4	4	7	—	—	—
Greengrocers	1	1	2	—	—	—
Canteens	1	1	3	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	6	6	18	1	1	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories	6	6	5	—	—	—
Corovon Sites	3	3	12	1	1	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1965

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1965 was 770 compared with 770 in 1964.

The Birth Rate was 18.18 per 1,000 of the population in 1965 compared with 11.69 in 1964 and 19.48 per 1,000 of the population in 1963.

The Infant Mortality Rate was Nil per 1,000 live births compared with nil in 1964 and Nil per 1,000 live births in 1963.

There were no deaths from Zymotic Diseases. (For Zymotic Diseases see Tables 2 and 3).

The General Death Rate was 9.09 per 1,000 of the population compared with 6.49 in 1964 and 23.38 per 1,000 of the population in 1963.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was Nil per 1,000 of the population compared with Nil in 1964 and Nil per 1,000 of the population in 1963.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 2.60 per 1,000 of the population compared with Nil in 1964 and 2.60 per 1,000 of the population in 1963.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1965 3 cases of infectious diseases were notified viz., 3 Dysenteries.

REPORT OF SURVEYOR AND PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICER

(C. A. Kortegas, M.A.P.H.I.)

Water Supply.

The Council's Water Undertaking was transferred on the 1st April, 1965, to the Conway Valley Water Board.

Refuse Collection.

The Council's refuse tip is situated near the old Llanrwst Road and a new tipping site must be found without further delay as very little land is available at the present site for future tipping.

Refuse is collected by contract and the open lorry used by the contractor is unsatisfactory. Approximately 32 loads are collected per month. The amount of refuse collected is high due to the influx of visitors which at times is nearly 12,000 persons per day.

CONWAY BOROUGH

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

<i>Type of Establishment</i>	<i>No. on Register last year</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>No. of visits or Insp'tions</i>	<i>No. of premises found Defective</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices</i>
Dairies and Milk Distributors ...	—	—	150	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	1	1	247	1	1	—
Butchers Shops	12	12	69	10	10	—
Bakehouses	4	5	23	3	3	—
Ice Cream Manufacturers	1	1	30	1	1	—
Cafes, Milk Bors, etc.	22	26	127	14	14	—
Fried Fish Shops	6	6	18	5	5	—
Wet Fiish Shops and Poulterers	3	3	7	3	3	—
Grocers Shops	39	40	382	34	34	—
Greengrocers	8	8	41	8	8	—
Canteens	6	6	30	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	25	24	37	19	19	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food preporing Premises not otherwise specified	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories	48	47	41	—	—	—
Carovan Sites	12	12	211	6	6	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1965

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1965 is 11,670 compared with 11,430 in 1964.

The Birth Rate was 15.08 per 1,000 of the population in 1965 compared with 14.9 in 1964 and 17.16 per 1,000 of the population in 1963.

The Infant Mortality Rate was 5.68 per 1,000 live births compared with 29.24 in 1964 and 38.64 per 1,000 live births in 1963.

There was one death from Zymotic Diseases. (For Zymotic Diseases see Tables 2 and 3).

The General Death Rate was 16.45 per 1,000 of the population compared with 17.67 in 1964 and 14.52 per 1,000 of the population in 1963.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was Nil per 1,000 of the population compared with Nil in 1964 and Nil per 1,000 of the population in 1963.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 3.60 per 1,000 of the population compared with 3.41 in 1964 and 2.53 per 1,000 of the population in 1963.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1965 70 cases of infectious diseases were notified viz., 4 Scarlet Fevers; 54 Measles and 12 Dysenteries.

Number of Cases in Age Groups of Scarlet Fever and Measles.

Age Group	Number of Cases			
	Scarlet Fever M	Scarlet Fever F	Measles M	Measles F
Under 1 Year	—	—	—	—
1 Year	—	—	4	7
2 Years	—	—	5	4
3 Years	1	—	2	5
4 Years	1	—	8	3
5-9 Years	1	—	7	4
10-14 Years	1	—	—	1
15-24 Years	—	—	—	1
25 and Over	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	1	2
TOTALS (all ages) ...	4	—	27	27

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT

(R. Follett, M.A.P.H.I.)

This report covers a particularly busy year during which every effort was made to give attention to as many of the duties of the Health Department as possible. Increased visits and inspections generally were made possible because this was the first complete year since the appointment of the additional public health inspector to the staff, and good progress was made in the operation of the Food Hygiene Regulations and the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act.

General Summary.

Total Visits and Inspections	5,155
Complaints	260
Slaughterhouse	247
Food Inspection	22
Milk Sampling	164
Ice Cream Sampling	121
Food Premises	991
Hotels	37
Refuse Collection	284
Refuse Tips	439
Caravan Sites	211
Housing Inspections and Surveys	251
Council Houses	42
Housing Points Scheme	116
Interviews	203
Improvement Grants	41
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	343
Shops Act	212
Rodent Control	284
Disinfestations	80
Drainage	121
Animal Boarding Establishments	2
Noise Abatement	2
Clean Air Act	16
Factories Act	41
Public Health Act	220
Miscellaneous	405

Food Inspection.

Many visits were made to inspect unsound canned goods and other foods, to issue condemnation certificates following voluntary surrender and to advise food traders in cases of doubt and on request.

Nowadays food adulteration is not the problem it once was, but complaints of "foreign bodies" in food are frequently received even in respect of products manufactured by reputable firms in modern hygienic premises due to the human element.

During the year two complaints were received from members of the public concerning a piece of glass in a toffee bar and a dead fly in a meat pie. In the proceedings

instituted in the first case the manufacturers pleaded guilty and a fine of £10 and £4.40 costs was imposed. In the second case, a prosecution was pending at the end of the year. A complaint made the previous year concerning a bottle of lemonade contaminated with disinfectant as brought before the court this year and resulted in a successful prosecution when the manufacturers pleaded guilty and were fined £5 and £4/14/6 costs.

Unsound Food.

The following foodstuffs were surrendered and condemned :—
 Peaches, 13 tins—18 lbs.; Grapefruit, 35 tins—46½ lbs.; Strawberries, 4 tins—4 lbs.; Oranges, 68 lbs.; Fruit Cocktail, 1 tin—2 lbs.; Pears, 2 tins—2 lbs.; Pineapple, 1 tin—2 lbs.; Steak, 6 tins—6 lbs.; Ham, 8 tins—80 lbs.; Luncheon Meat, 1 tin—4 lbs.; Salmon, 3 tins—1¼ lbs.; Peas, 386½ lbs.; Beans, 54½ lbs.; Tomatoes, 66½ lbs.; Soup, 7 lbs.; Chow Mein, 20 packets, 5 lbs.; Beef Hungaria, 240 packets—64 lbs.; Paellas, 12 packets—4 lbs.; Chicken Currey, 36 packets—10 lbs.; Condensed Milk, 1 tin—2 pints; 1 Lamb carcase—3½ lbs.; 1 Leg of Beef—102½ lbs.; 1 Kidney—14 lbs.; 20 Grouse; Cod Fillets—15 stone; 2 Turkeys—29 lbs.

Total weight: 10 cwt. 98 lbs.

Milk Sampling.

Routine sampling of milk for bacteriological examination was carried out throughout the year and from a total of 242 samples, 12 failed the prescribed tests.

Type of Milk	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
Pasteurised	196	12	208
Sterilised	28	—	28
Raw	6	—	6
	—	—	—
	230	12	242
	—	—	—

Samples were taken from shops, milk bars, retail delivery vans and from the three vending machines in the district.

Ice Cream.

During the year a former wholesale ice cream distributor's depot was re-opened by another firm and used as a central depot for the operation of 9 retail vans.

One hundred and fifty-three samples of ice cream were taken from cafes, retail shops, vans and from the one manufacturer in the district and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Conway for bacteriological examination.

Type of Sample	Provisional Grade				Total
	1.	2.	3.	4.	
Loose	51	8	5	3	67
Wrapped	42	4	1	1	48
Carton	7	—	—	—	7
Soft	18	5	3	5	31
	—	—	—	—	—
	118	17	9	9	153
	—	—	—	—	—

The 18 samples in Grade 3 and 4 were not considered entirely satisfactory. The majority of these results were in respect of loose ice cream and soft ice cream taken from retail delivery vans. Four of these vans were fitted with special equipment which manufactured soft ice cream on the van from a special cold mix.

Complete dismantling of the equipment, thorough cleansing and sterilisation of the parts at the end of each work day and scrupulous care in re-assembly is necessary together with a sterile mix to ensure a satisfactory product.

Difficulty was experienced at first on the part of the van operators in attaining a satisfactory standard of hygiene and in mastering the sterilising technique. It was also found that a cold mix produced by a local firm was of a poor bacteriological quality to start with and its use was discontinued in favour of a sterile mix from another firm. This action combined with increased efforts in cleaning and sterilising the equipment resulted in an improved bacteriological standard as the season progressed.

Meat Inspection.

There is one private slaughterhouse in the district at which 100% meat inspection was maintained throughout the year involving 247 visits, often outside normal office hours. The animals passing through the slaughterhouse were of good quality and consequently the amount of meat condemned was comparatively small.

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in whole or in part.

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number killed (if known)	103	—	—	1,177	21
Number Inspected	103	—	—	1,177	21
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis.</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	1	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	17	—	—	45	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis	16.5%	—	—	3.9%	—
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	4.7%
<i>Cysticercosis.</i>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

Food Hygiene.

The inspection of premises where food is stored, handled and prepared is a most important branch of the work and one which received a great deal of regular attention throughout the year.

The public have every right to expect that conditions prevailing "behind the scenes" in cafes, restaurants and other premises where food is handled are of the same standard as that provided in dining rooms and other rooms to which they have access. Although many contraventions were existing at the beginning of the year, a lot of work was already in hand and much was done during the year, and I am pleased to report that a very different picture was presented at the end.

Numerous visits and re-visits were made and all the improvements effected were secured by mutual co-operation and goodwill on both sides.

Extensive reconstruction, modernisation and improvements were carried out in the kitchens of the three larger residential hotels and modern hygienic equipment was installed. Substantial improvements were also carried out at other kitchens, cafes and food preparation rooms. Marked improvements were also to be seen in the structural conditions of some retail food shops and in the standard of facilities provided. Although a lot of work remains to be done, the progress recorded during the year was most encouraging.

Whilst food premises themselves may reach the required standard of hygiene, this unfortunately is not always the case with food handlers and kitchen staff. Cigarette smoking is all too prevalent and sufficient care is not always taken to protect open food on display from contamination. This is often placed on shop counters and shelves literally "under the customer's nose" with a consequent risk of contamination from coughing, sneezing and handling.

A survey of all the licensed premises and public houses was made towards the end of the year. The premises generally were found to be of a reasonable standard. However, where work or further improvements were felt to be necessary, representations were made to the Brewery concerned requesting work to be carried out. Joint inspections with area officials of the Breweries were made and attention was promised in every case.

Refuse Collection.

This service is undertaken by 3 modern vehicles, one S.D. 35 cubic yard Pakamatic, one S.D. 18/25 cubic yard Fore and Aft tipper and one S.D. 20 cubic yard Pakamatic. They are operated by 3 drivers and 12 loaders with the addition of 2 loaders during the holiday season.

This year it was virtually impossible to obtain and retain suitable extra staff and during August extreme difficulty was experienced in maintaining a satisfactory collection service due to the fact that we were obliged to operate with four men short of the normal summer establishment. The two extra staff were absent due to illness.

However, in spite of the many difficulties encountered the Department succeeded in maintaining a weekly collection of refuse throughout the district except for very short periods after Bank Holidays. Much credit is due to the foreman and refuse collectors for their greatly increased efforts in achieving this.

By the end of the year, the need to replace the Fore and Aft tipper by a vehicle of increased capacity had been accepted and it was agreed to purchase another S.D. Pakamatic 35

Refuse Disposal.

Refuse is disposed of at two tips one on either side of the Borough and these are used alternatively, the summer tip being at Pensarn, Llandudno Junction, and the winter tip at Whinacres, Conway.

Tipping at the latter had only been in progress for two months when due to continuous heavy rain and high winds it had been necessary to cease operations for over three weeks until the surface dried out. Tipping was resumed later under the most difficult conditions but these were eventually overcome as the weather improved and re-shaping of the surface became possible.

A new Weatherill Hydraulic Loading Shovel was delivered early in the year as a replacement for a similar machine and it has been in regular use on the tips levelling and compacting refuse and spreading soil over exposed refuse at the end of each working day.

Waste paper and salvage is collected regularly at the same time as the normal refuse collection, each refuse vehicle being provided with its own special trailer for the purpose. Baling is carried out by one man using an old hand-operated baling press.

During the year its replacement became necessary. Whilst it would have been most desirable to replace the existing press with an electrically operated machine, this unfortunately was not practical because neither a central tip nor salvage depot is available, therefore a new hand-operated baling press was purchased and consequently there is no immediate prospect of any considerable increase in output.

However, the total salvage produced during the year showed an increase over the previous year and this was particularly encouraging especially in view of the fact that the old baling press became so defective as to slow down production and the salvage trailers were off the road periodically for repairs and finally for re-building.

It is also interesting to note that the tonnage produced was the second highest recorded, the best figure being of 170 tons, 4 cwt., 3 qtrs. in 1956.

		T	cwt.	Qtrs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	161	1	1	1,470	14	5	
Rags	11	0		20	2	0	
	161	12	1	£1,490	16	5	

Caravans and Camping.

All licensed sites in the Borough were inspected regularly throughout the season and steady progress and improvements were maintained in most cases. In several cases sites were well organised and supervised and a high standard had been achieved.

Work commenced during the year on the clearance and preparation of a new approved site for the accommodation of 16 caravans but it had not been brought into use by the end of the season.

Very little had been done to secure compliance with site licence conditions in respect of one of the older residential sites in Conway despite continuous negotiations with the site operator and at the end of the year a prosecution was pending. One case of illegally using a caravan without a site licence was dealt with informally and the van was removed from the site.

There are no licensed tented camping sites in the district but there is such accommodation at the Council's Morfa Camp.

Housing.

Early in the year a survey of housing conditions throughout the district was completed. At the time of inspection it was found that even by taking a fairly moderate interpretation of the standard of fitness as laid down in the 1957 Housing Act a total of 88 houses, mostly in Conway would have an estimated life of five years or less and would require consideration under the Housing Acts during the period 1965/70 if left in their condition at the time of the survey.

In addition a total of 77 houses whilst not actually unfit by standards previously adopted by the Council were estimated to have a five to ten year life and would be likely to require consideration within the period 1970/75 if left in their present condition.

Three unoccupied houses in Castle View Terrace, Deganwy which had been derelict for some time were eventually demolished by the owners.

A total of three closing orders were made in respect of individual unfit houses and a terrace of four unfit houses were included in a Clearance Area making a total of seven additional houses dealt with during the year.

Work commenced on two empty cottages, the subject of Closing Orders, at Tywyn, Deganwy with a view to their reconstruction and improvement and the ultimate removal of the Orders

Proposals for reconstruction and improvement works were submitted by the owner in respect of three terrace houses in Conway on which Demolition Orders had been made. These proposals were accepted by the Council and the demolition date was deferred to allow work to proceed.

An inspection of the district was carried out to ascertain whether or not any areas should be declared as Improvement Areas under the Housing Act, 1964. The result, however, showed that the number of houses eligible for compulsory improvement was so small in relation to the district as a whole that having regard to all the facts there were no areas suitable for declaration as Improvement Areas within the meaning of the Act.

Some improvement of dwellings was carried out, however, during the year and six standard and two discretionary grants were approved.

The Department is responsible for all the initial inspection and reports on applications for Council Houses under the Points Scheme. Further investigations and inspections of unsatisfactory conditions in Council Houses were carried out as required.

Rodent Control.

This branch of the work received considerable attention and many visits were made. Although occupiers of premises are legally responsible for keeping them free from infestation by rats and mice, all complaints were investigated and advice was given or treatment with poison baits carried out as appropriate.

No serious infestations were experienced either in the district or on the refuse tips but evidence of rat activity was promptly and successfully dealt with when it occurred.

No special rodent operator is employed and so the annual sewer treatment was carried out by a private firm.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act.

During the year a concentrated effort was made to inspect all the premises registered under the Act and by the end of the year no fewer than 135 premises representing 71% of the total had received a general inspection. Some premises, mainly catering establishments and food premises were found to comply with the relevant provisions of the Act but it was found necessary to serve 72 informal notices requiring a total of 276 contraventions to be remedied.

The main contraventions observed were in relation to cleanliness, temperature, sanitary conveniences, washing facilities, floors, passageways, staircases and provision of first aid facilities.

Co-operation between the owners and occupiers of registered premises and the Health Department has been very good and this has been the case with large national firms, multiple stores and small family businesses. There have been numerous re-visits and interviews in cases where contraventions were found and by the end of the year 52.5% of the contraventions had been remedied by informal means and work was in hand in all other cases.

No application for exemption had been received during the year and in no case had it been found necessary to institute legal proceedings. During the first full year's operation of the Act, no serious difficulties have been encountered in this district.

The following table gives details of registration and general inspections during the year :—

<i>Class of Premises</i>	<i>Number of premises registered during the year</i>	<i>Total number of premises regist'd at the end of year</i>	<i>Number of regist'd premises receiving general inspection during the year</i>
Offices	2	49	36
Retail Shops	2	100	75
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	1	6	—
Catering Establishments open to the public, canteens	3	24	24
Fuel Storage Depots	—	—	—
Totals	8	179	135

Total number of visits of all kinds to Registered Premises — 343.

Two non-fatal accidents were reported during the year, one concerning strained stomach muscles whilst handling goods in a retail shop and the other involved a worker in a hotel kitchen who fell and sustained a broken arm.

Shops Act 1950.

The administration of this Act is the responsibility of this Authority. Duties include enforcement of the provisions relating to the health and welfare of shop workers, hours of closing, employment of young persons and Sunday Trading. A total of 212 routine visits were made. There is now a considerable amount of overlapping in the administration of this Act and the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act referred to above.

Animal Boarding Establishments.

Two such establishments in the Borough are licensed and they are both maintained in a satisfactory condition.

Insect Pests.

Many requests were made during the year for assistance in dealing with such insects as ants, bees and wasps. All cases were investigated and although not necessarily of public health significance, were effectively dealt with.

LLANDUDNO URBAN DISTRICT

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

<i>Type of Establishment</i>	<i>No. on Register last year</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>No. of visits or Insp'tions</i>	<i>No. of pre-mises found Defective</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices</i>
Dairies and Milk Distributors ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses	1	1	675	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	18	18	220	5	5	—
Bakehouses	8	8	78	14	14	—
Ice Cream Monufactories	3	3	23	2	2	—
Cafes, Milk Bors, etc.	69	69	123	11	11	—
Fried Fish Shops	8	8	64	2	2	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ...	6	6	47	1	1	—
Grocers Shops	62	62	303	6	6	—
Greengrocers	38	38	53	2	2	—
Canteens (Schools)	9	9	9	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	48	48	64	2	2	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	382	382	208	37	37	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	116	116	1418			
Factories	89	90	148	3	3	—
Carvon Sites	4	4	22	3	3	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1965

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1965 is 16,490 compared with 16,490 in 1964.

The Birth Rate was 12.25 per 1,000 of the population in 1965 compared with 12.80 in 1964 and 12.00 per 1,000 of the population in 1963.

The Infant Mortality Rate was 34.65 per 1,000 live births compared with 9.48 in 1964 and 19.42 per 1,000 live births in 1963.

There was one death from Zymotic Diseases. (For Zymotic Diseases see Tables 2 and 3).

The General Death Rate was 15.95 per 1,000 of the population compared with 14.92 in 1964 and 16.32 per 1,000 of the population in 1963.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was 0.12 per 1,000 of the population compared with Nil in 1964 and 0.06 per 1,000 of the population in 1963.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 3.21 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.85 in 1964 and 3.38 per 1,000 of the population in 1963.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1965, 50 cases of infectious diseases were notified viz., 1 Whooping Cough; 30 Measles and 19 Dysenteries.

Number of Cases in Age Groups of Measles and Whooping Cough.

Age Group	Numbers of Cases			
	Measles		Whooping Cough	
	M	F	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	2	—	1
1 Year	—	1	—	—
2 Years	4	—	—	—
3 Years	2	3	—	—
4 Years	1	2	—	—
5-9 Years	4	3	—	—
10-14 Years	2	4	—	—
15-24 Years	1	1	—	—
25 and Over	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	14	16	—	1

REPORT OF CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(I. G. Griffiths, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. R.S.H.)

GENERAL SUMMARY

Total Number of visits and inspections	6278
No. of complaints received and attended to	486
No. of Nuisances abated	481
No. of Nuisances not abated or in hand	5
No. of Statutory Notices served	4
No. of Informal Notices served	25
No. of visits re. drainage, etc.	521
No. of new drainage works inspected and tested	101
No. of visits re. accumulations and refuse disposal	108
No. of visits re. atmospheric pollution	57
No. of visits re. Mines & Quarries Acts	7
No. of visits re. piggeries and stables	10
No. of visits re. Caravan Sites, Caravans, etc.	22
No. of visits to Factories with Mechanical Power	121
No. of visits to Factories without mechanical power	27
No. of visits to places of public entertainment	15
No. of visits re. rodent control	249
No. of visits re. filthy or verminous premises	4
No. of visits re. enquiries in cases of infectious disease	—
No. of visits re. disinfection	23
No. of visits re. Explosives Acts, 1875 & 1923	59
No. of visits re. Petroleum Act, 1928	99
No. of visits re. Pet Animals Act, 1951	39
No. of visits re. Milk Sampling	242
No. of visits re. Ice Cream Sampling	106
No. of visits re. Noise Abatement Act, 1960	1
No. of visits re. Shops Act	837
No. of visits to Abattoir	675
No. of visits to shops, etc. re. unsound food	76
No. of visits to Dairies and Milk Distributors	112
No. of visits to other food premises	1418
No. of miscellaneous visits	221

Housing.

Repairs to houses have been attended to whenever found or on complaint. The serving of Informal Notices or personal contact with Agents or Owners has generally achieved the desired results.

Normal Housing Act procedure has been delayed due to the non-availability of alternate accommodation. Whilst "Improvement Grants" in a very small number of cases have resulted in a new life for some dwelling-houses that might well have been considered for closure or demolition, the majority of Improvement Grants have been for conversion of larger properties into flats and have not helped in providing the cheaper accommodation so urgently required.

Six Standard Grants and six Discretionary Grants have been made during the year.

The Rent Act, 1966, should prove of great benefit in the long run, not only will the security of tenure avoid the majority of "overnight homeless" and their unsurmountable problems, but will relieve the fear of the tenant of having to report housing disrepairs in case of reprisals by their landlord.

The future housing problem is looking brighter than it has done for many years. Although no local authority houses were completed in 1965, 12 units were under construction on the Tre Cwm Estate and 36 units under construction on the Trinity Avenue Elderly People's Estate, but a further 166 units have been planned commencing with 33 units on the Tre Cwm Estate. A progressive planned housing programme is essential, not only to remove the "hard core" from the waiting list, but also to enable essential housing improvements, particularly of the "incomplete" flat type of dwelling and the slum clearance programme.

The comparative housing waiting list at the end of the year was :—

	1964	1965
Ordinary Applicants	290	388
Elderly Applicants	252	330

The number of Council houses built and completed during the year was nil. The number of applicants re-housed during the year was 15.

Total No. of Houses inspected for Housing Defects. P.H. Acts	266
Total No. of Houses inspected under Housing Acts	329
Total No. of Houses found to be unfit for human habitation ...	—
Total No. of Houses reconditioned by Owners	—
Total No. of Houses found not be in all respects fit for human habitation	40
No. of houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action	40
Total No. of Inspections of Houses-let-in-lodgings	38
No. of premises in respect of which Undertakings were accepted under Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957	—
No. of premises in respect of which Undertakings were accepted under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957	—
No. of application received during the year for Certificates of Disrepair under the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954	—

Food Premises.

The structural condition of premises where food is prepared, sold and stored continues to improve. In general the standard of hygiene in shops and catering establishments is good. However, there is no room for complacency. Whilst a modern well lighted, well ventilated, well equipped kitchen with all its modern labour-saving devices is conducive to good hygiene practices and inspires staff to take more pride in their work; if the elementary and obvious principles of hygiene are neglected or forgotten for a moment the consequences could be ruinous to the establishment and even to the town itself. Unqualified seasonal staff in the catering industry of a seaside resort has always been a problem and are often blamed for failures in hygiene practices, but surely the responsibility must be that of the management by strict supervision and direction.

Registered Premises Section 16 Food & Drugs Act, 1955.

		No. of Visits
Sausage Manufacturers	24	220
Ice Cream Manufacturers	3	23
Ice Cream Retailers	121	118
Fish Friers	8	64

Other Food Premises.

Butchers Shops	18	220
Bakehouses	8	78
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	69	123
Wet Fish Shops & Poulterers	6	47
Grocers Shops	62	303
Greengrocers	38	53
Canteens (Schools)	9	9
Licensed Premises	48	64
Residential Hotels over 10 rooms	382	208

Unsound Food—Shops, etc.

The following tinned and other foods have been voluntarily surrendered by shopkeepers and others during the year. Surrender enables the Owner to obtain credit or replacement on producing a Certificate from my Department. This system works well and encourages a good relationship between the shopkeepers and the Health Department. When in doubt the shopkeeper does call on the Public Health Inspector for expert advice thus ensuring that any doubtful commodity is not offered to the public for human consumption:— 11 tins of Corned Beef, 15 tins of Pork Loin, 110 tins of Ham, 5 tins of Luncheon Meat, 4 tins of Ox Tongue, 4 tins of Stewed Steak, 7 tins of Jellied Veal, 2 tins of Chopped Pork, 6 lbs. of Ox Kidney, 122 lbs. of Pork, 120 lbs. of Legs of Lamb, 54 lbs. of Bacon, 22 lbs. of Sausage, 6lbs. of Pork Chops, 3 Turkeys, 10 tins of Cherries, 241 tins of Grapefruit, 38 tins of Apricots, 54 tins of Peaches, 35 tins of Pineapple, 56 tins of Fruit Salad, 15 tins of Blackcurrants, 38 tins of Pears, 2 tins of Rhubarb, 3 tins of Plums, 2 tins of Strawberries, 4 tins of Gooseberries, 15 tins of Salmon, 14 tins of Tuna, 1 tin of Lobster, 3 tins of Pilchards, 2 stone of Plaice Fillets, 158 tins of Tomatoes, 5 tins of Carrots, 21 tins of Beans, 15 tins of Peas, 3 tins of Rice, 36 lbs. of Sugar, 14 lbs. of Apples, 2 lbs. of Butter, 5½ lbs. of Cheese. Frozen Food—18 packets of Chips, 60 packets of Peas, 25 packets of Steakburgers, 24 packets of Beans, 13 packets of Asparagus, 7 packets of Broccoli, 4 packets of Prawns, 14 packets of Sprouts, 9 packets of Strawberries, 6 packets of Redcurrants, 4 packets of Pork Burgers, 23 packets of Kipper Fillets and 14 packets of Fish Fingers.

Total weight: 1 ton, 7 cwts., 60 lbs.

MILK.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

A total of 211 samples of milk retailed in the District were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Conway, for bacteriological examination. Fourteen samples failed to conform to the prescribed standards.

Designation	Satisfactory	Failed Prescribed Test
Tuberculin Tested	34	3
Pasteurised	148	11
Sterilised	15	—

The percentage of failures is lower than it has been for a number of years.

During the year 24 complaints were received from members of the public concerning unsound food, foreign bodies in foodstuffs or doubtful foodstuffs or drinks. All complaints were thoroughly investigated and in some instances strong warnings were given to the retailers and distributors concerned. It is pleasing to note that in recent years the general public is showing more interest and more concern over the quality and purity of foodstuffs.

ICE CREAM.

Bacteriological Examination.

No. of Ice Cream Manufacturers	3
No. of Ice Cream Retailers	121

Two hundred and thirty-five samples of Ice Cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Conway for bacteriological examination with the following results:—

Grade 1.	Grade 2.	Grade 3.	Grade 4
189	33	10	3

The results show an improvement over previous years.

MEAT INSPECTION — PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

A 100% meat inspection has been maintained. The high quality of the animals passing through the Abattoir continues. None of the home killed beef was found to be affected with tuberculosis. The incidence of tuberculosis in cattle has gradually decreased from 10.1% in 1956 to 1.05% in 1965.

During the year 675 visits were made to the Abattoir on meat inspection. Sunday and evening slaughter continues as a regular feature.

The Meat Regulations 1963, which came into force on the 1st October, 1963, and which require the inspection of the carcass and offal of all animals slaughtered for human consumption, and in the case of any carcass or part carcass which has been passed fit for human consumption, to be marked with a stamp of the Meat Inspector, has worked satisfactorily although more time consuming.

Animals Slaughtered 1964.

Cattle	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
1144	42	11971	1478

Animals Slaughtered 1965.

Cattle	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
861	4	8831	1470

The monthly killings for 1965 were as follows :—

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
January	80	1	872	168
February	63	—	313	187
March	77	—	108	159
April	83	—	142	150
May	61	1	159	86
June	66	—	566	85
July	77	1	1064	62
August	62	—	1147	63
September	65	—	1145	82
October	82	1	1290	136
November	66	—	1001	89
December	79	—	1024	203
	861	4	8831	1470

The following meat and offals were condemned during the year :—

74 Ox Livers, 165 Part Ox Livers, 17 Ox Heads, 33 Ox Lungs, 10 Ox Hearts, 33 Pigs Heads, 55 Pigs Plucks, 88 Pigs Lungs, 57 Pigs Livers, 12 Pigs Kidneys, 25 Pigs Hearts, 165 Sheep Plucks, 202 Sheep Livers, 3 carcasses of Mutton (dropsical), 3 carcasses of Lamb (accidental injury), 2 shoulders of Lamb, 2 Pig carcasses. Total weight: 2 tons, 0 cwt., 16 lbs.

Cysticercus Bovis.

In spite of the very wide area of origin of the cattle, and very careful examination, no case of *Cysticercus Bovis* was detected for the second year in succession.

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part.

	Cattle including Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	861	4	8831	1470
Number Inspected	861	4	8831	1470
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</i>				
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	3	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	299	—	367	195
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis	34.7	—	4.19	13.47
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>				
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	9	—	—	33
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	1.05	—	—	2.32
<i>Cysticercosis.</i>				
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—

Rodent Control.

Two hundred and forty-nine visits and re-visits have been made on rodent control. The responsibility for keeping premises free from infestation rests with the occupier, but advice and poison are always available and in difficult cases private dwellings are treated free of charge and business premises at a nominal charge. Frequent visits and treatment are made to Council properties including the refuse tip.

Due to labour difficulties the bi-annual treatment of sewers has not been possible for 18 months. In view of these difficulties, in December, 1965 a private disinfection firm undertook the treatment of 200 manholes with Sodium Flouracetamide. It is hoped that this treatment will result in a marked reduction in surface infestations.

Caravans.

Four caravan sites have been licensed subject to certain public health requirements; all sites are well conducted and under the personal supervision of the site owners. Improvements and additional sanitary facilities at three of the sites are being carried out and the reduction in the number of caravans on the sites to the permitted number has been achieved.

Noise Abatement Act, 1961.

One complaint relevant to the above Act was received during the year.

Clean Air Act, 1956.

Few complaints have been received of smoke nuisances. Fifty-seven smoke observations were carried out at various factory etc. chimneys. One serious smoke nuisance has been abated during the year by the installation of new boiler plant and conversion to oil-fired boilers.

Factories Act, 1937 & 1948.

One hundred and forty-eight inspections have been carried out at factories during the year.

No. of factories with Mechanical Power	87
No. of factories without Mechanical Power	3
No. of Outworkers	4

Accumulations, etc.

The amount of indiscriminate tipping of rubbish, builders' refuse, garden rubbish, mattresses, cartons, tins and old furniture on vacant plots of land appears to be increasing. This problem is proving an extremely difficult one to control. On no occasion has it been possible to find the culprit. "No Tipping" notices have proved to be only of a temporary deterrent.

The Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963.

The Act which came into force in 1964 and its subsequent Regulations has added a considerable burden on the Department. Inspections have been carried out as and when time has permitted. The initial inspections are proving longer than was anticipated. Con-

traventions of the Act have been numerous but generally of a minor character. Forty-four full inspections under the Act and Regulations were made in 1965. It was anticipated that the appointment of an additional Public Health Inspector, who would have devoted much of his time to the Act, would have enabled all initial inspections to have been completed by the end of the year.

The number of premises registered at the end of the year was:—

Offices	98
Retail Shops	213
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	16
Catering establishments open to the public	47
	<hr/>
	374
	<hr/>

The number of persons employed in these registered premises was as follows:—

Offices	698
Shops	1106
Wholesale Departments	166
Catering Establishments	542
Canteens	10
Fuel Storage Depots	3
	<hr/>
Total ...	2525
	<hr/>

of which 1457 were females.

Petroleum Acts & Regulations.

No. of premises licensed under the Petroleum Acts 42

Ninety-nine visits have been paid to premises where petroleum spirit is stored.

Explosives Acts 1875 & 1923.

No. of premises licensed under the Explosives Acts 31

Fifty-nine visits have been made to premises under the Acts mainly in connection with the sale of fireworks.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

No. of premises registered under the Act 3

Mines & Quarries Acts.

Seven visits have been made to known quarries and mineshafts on the Great Orme to ensure that they are properly fenced

The year has proved an exceedingly busy one. Investigation of complaints alone has taken up a considerable portion of time and has left insufficient time for general routine inspection of houses, shops and factories and, particularly, revisits to these premises.

The Health Committee appreciated the staffing difficulties in my Department but up to the end of the year were unable to obtain an additional qualified assistant. It is hoped the difficulty encountered will be overcome during the coming year so that the Department can function satisfactorily.

REPORT OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVER

(Glyn A. Roberts. F.R.Met.S., M.R.S.H.)

Miscellaneous Notes on the Weather of 1965.

These notes, concerning the preceding three years, have referred to the light annual rainfall totals, 1962, 1963 and 1964 having totals of 25.53, 23.05 and 23.57 inches respectively. The year 1965, however, produced 30.08 inches which is really a satisfactory figure. In fact, 1965 looked like being another dry year until December's double-dose of 5.59 inches. The heaviest year's total for Llandudno was 36.29 inches in 1951 and the lowest 21.99 inches in 1955.

The wettest month during 1965 was December with 5.59 inches, and this was spread throughout the month — the worst day was the 17th with 0.78 inches. It did not rain on Christmas Day but the year went out in torrents of pouring rain! The heaviest 24 hour total during the year was 1.26 inches on October 1st. June was rather unusual with a total of 2.42 inches (107% of average) there was 0.96 inches on the 21st and three more days with more than a quarter of an inch. The driest month was February with only a quarter of an inch of rain (18% of average). August, often a horror, had only 77% of average and October and November had 62% and 65% of average. There were no periods of drought during 1965—the longest periods without rain were January 27th—February 10th inclusive, and October 15th—26th inclusive. Rain fell in measureable quantity on 172 days during the year, 22 days more than in 1964.

The Sunshine total for the year was 1,493 hours (97% of average). 1964 had 1,455 hours and 1963 boasted 1,613 hours. All these figures are poor when compared with 1,879 hours in 1929 and 1,868 hours in 1949. The poorest year was 1937 with only 1,318 hours.

Month by month 1965 sunshine totals popped up and down. January had 114% of normal followed by February with only 51% of normal, and only 19 days of measureable sunshine. The best month was October with 144% of average.

The sunniest day during the year was the 16th July with 14.5 hours. The range of sunshine over many years can be seen when we compare a miserable total of 21 hours in December, 1950 with the great total of 299 hours in June, 1949.

The highest temperature recorded during the year was 80 degrees F on the 12th August. 1964's best was only 74 degrees F. March produced a very nice 69 degrees F on the 30th and October gave us a nice 68 degrees F on the 6th as a parting shot before winter. Llandudno's best ever was 93 degrees F during 1878 (not many readers will remember this!) but a more easily remembered "best" was 90 degrees F on the 11th June, 1948.

The lowest temperature during 1965 was 20 degrees on the 2nd March. The last Spring frost was 31.3 degrees F on the 9th March. The first Autumn frost was the 14th November (31.2 degrees F) with 25 degrees F, 29 degrees F and 32 degrees F on the succeeding three days. The coolest month was February with a mean temperature of 39 degrees F—this is the usual behaviour—the end of January is not the end of winter!

The Tables which follow show the Means, Extremes and Totals, month by month during 1965.

METEOROLOGICAL FIGURES
LLANDUDNO, CAERNARVONSHIRE
YEAR 1965

<i>Month</i>	<i>Meon</i>		<i>Absolute</i>				<i>Total Roin inches</i>	<i>Total Sun Hours</i>
	<i>Max.</i>	<i>Min.</i>	<i>Max.</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Min.</i>	<i>Date</i>		
January	45	37	56	10, 13	27	4	3.31	58.9
February	44	35	48	12	26	3	0.25	35.2
March	49	37	69	30	20	2	2.16	135.9
April	52	42	59	1, 30	34	21	1.75	162.0
May	58	48	72	13	33	20	2.20	183.5
June	63	52	68	10, 25	42	2	2.42	224.3
July	61	53	70	19	45	4	3.72	155.6
August	62	55	80	12	43	9	2.16	198.1
September	60	50	67	21, 22	42	2	2.62	93.9
October	59	49	68	6	38	24	2.05	143.4
November	47	39	58	8	25	15	1.85	58.1
December	48	40	55	14, 17	27	28	5.59	43.7
Mean	54	45						
Totals							30.08	1492.6

SUNSHINE AND RAINFALL STATISTICS
FOR LLANDUDNO DURING 1965

<i>Month</i>	<i>Sunshine</i>		<i>Rainfall</i>	
	<i>Total Hours</i>	<i>Percentage of average</i>	<i>Total Inches</i>	<i>Percentage of average</i>
January	58.9	114	3.31	138
February	35.2	51	0.25	18
March	135.9	111	2.16	135
April	162.0	98	1.75	104
May	183.5	90	2.20	122
June	224.3	105	2.42	127
July	155.6	81	3.72	165
August	198.1	119	2.16	77
September	93.9	71	2.62	84
October	143.4	144	2.05	62
November	58.1	96	1.85	65
December	43.7	90	5.59	193
Totals	1492.6		30.08	
Average		97%		107%

MONTHLY MEANS AND EXTREMES—SUNSHINE AND RAINFALL

Month	Rainfall			Sunshine			
	No. of 'Rain Days,' i.e. 0.01" or more	Greatest fall in 24 Hours	Date	Daily Mean (Hours)	Most Sun in one day	Date	No. of days on which bright sunshine was recorded
January	19	0.86	9	1.90	6.2	31	21
February	8	0.18	28	1.26	5.7	2	19
March	11	0.38	20	4.38	11.6	29	23
April	17	0.39	9	5.40	11.8	21	28
May	12	1.04	8	5.92	13.7	9	29
June	15	0.95	21	7.48	14.4	3, 13	29
July	13	0.75	10	5.02	14.5	16	29
August	13	0.45	24	6.38	12.7	5	31
September	15	0.74	8	3.13	10.3	21	25
October	8	1.26	1	4.58	9.6	11	25
November	15	0.51	28	1.94	8.0	4	19
December	26	0.78	17	1.41	6.3	26	20
Totals ..	172						298

LLANFAIRFECHAN URBAN DISTRICT

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

Type of Establishment	No. on Register last year	No. on Register	No. of visits or Insp'tions	No. of premises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
Dairies and Milk Distributors ...	14	14	6	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	1	1	301	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	5	5	16	—	—	—
Bakehouses	2	2	28	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cofes, Milk Bors, etc.	7	8	23	1	1	—
Fried Fish Shops	2	2	16	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ...	1	1	12	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	16	15	39	—	—	—
Greengrocers	2	2	20	—	—	—
Canteens	2	2	8	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	7	7	23	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	7	7	18	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories	11	11	28	—	—	—
Caravon Sites	1	1	3	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1965

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1965 is 3,060 compared with 3,010 in 1964.

The Birth Rate was 14.38 per 1,000 of the population in 1965 compared with 14.95 in 1964 and 15.20 per 1,000 of the population in 1963.

The Infant Mortality Rate was Nil per 1,000 live birth compared with Nil in 1964 and 22.22 per 1,000 live births in 1963.

There were no deaths from Zymotic Diseases. (For Zymotic Diseases see Tables 2 and 3).

The General Death Rate was 16.01 per 1,000 of the population compared with 11.63 in 1964 and 15.54 per 1,000 of the population in 1963.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was nil per 1,000 of the population compared with nil in 1964 and nil per 1,000 of the population in 1963.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 4.58 per 1,000 of the population compared with 1.33 in 1964 and 3.04 per 1,000 of the population in 1963.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1965, one case of infectious diseases was notified viz., 1 Measles which was in a boy aged four years.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(P. V. Davies, F.I.A.S., M.R.S.H.)

Housing.

Twenty Council houses were completed during the year. These comprised the remainder of the 44 dwellings of the Pendalar Extension Scheme referred to in my last report.

On the Council's Llwyn Gwgan Housing Scheme of 50 dwellings good progress was made and there is every expectation that there will be a substantial number ready for occupation in the early part of 1966.

During the latter part of the year work was commenced on the construction of a block of 12 flats for aged persons immediately adjacent to Plas y Llan, the home for the elderly in process of being built for the Caernarvonshire County Council; the block will comprise four two-person and eight single-person flats. The occupants of these flats will be able to use some of the communal facilities of Plas y Llan.

Three private dwellings were completed and occupied during the year. Towards the end of the year work was commenced on the first of 3 phases of a private enterprise housing development which will eventually comprise some 120 dwellings on the Plas Uchaf Estate.

Water Supply.

The Council's Waterworks Undertaking was taken over by the Conway Valley Water Board on April 1st of this year.

Sewerage.

The Council's Consultants are proceeding with the preparation of a detailed scheme for re-sewering and extension of sewers, the scheme which has received outline approval includes a sewage disposal works producing effluent to Royal Commission Standards for discharge into tidal waters.

Refuse Collection.

The refuse collection service has been maintained at a high level of efficiency, calls being made to all dwellings once weekly and business premises twice weekly. During the height of the holiday season some of the latter have necessitated daily collection.

Voluntary Surrender of Foods.

During the year food totalling in weight 563 lbs. was surrendered.

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	21	—	—	492	18
Number Inspected	21	—	—	492	18
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysterci.					
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	—	—	21	2
Percentage of the number inspect- ed affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerici	14.28	—	—	4.28	16.66
Tuberculosis only.					
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspect- ed affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—
Cysticercosis.					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	Nil	—	—	—	—

PENMAENMAWR URBAN DISTRICT

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

<i>Type of Establishment</i>	<i>No. on Register last year</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>No. of visits or Insp'tions</i>	<i>No. of pre-mises found Defective</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices</i>
Dairies and Milk Distributors ...	2	2	7	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	4	4	17	—	—	—
Bakehouses	3	3	6	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	1	1	3	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	15	15	29	2	2	—
Fried Fish Shops	3	3	11	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ...	1	2	7	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	16	16	23	1	1	—
Greengrocers	4	4	10	—	—	—
Canteens	—	—	—	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	9	10	7	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or aver	3	3	1	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	5	6	6	—	—	—
Factories	20	20	12	1	1	—
Carovan Sites	8	8	37	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1965

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1965 is 3,840 compared with 3,840 in 1964.

The Birth Rate was 10.42 per 1,000 of the population in 1965 compared with 14.58 in 1964 and 15.61 per 1,000 of the population in 1963.

The Infant Mortality Rate was nil per 1,000 live births compared with 35.71 in 1964 and 16.95 per 1,000 live births in 1963.

There was one death from Zymotic Diseases. (For Zymotic Diseases see Tables 2 and 3).

The General Death Rate was 15.10 per 1,000 of the population compared with 14.32 in 1964 and 15.87 per 1,000 of the population in 1963.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was 0.26 per 1,000 of the population compared with nil in 1964 and nil per 1,000 of the population in 1963.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 3.65 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.86 in 1964 and 2.65 per 1,000 of the population in 1963.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1965, 18 cases of infectious diseases were notified viz., 2 Scarlet Fevers and 16 Measles.

Number of Cases in Age Groups of Scarlet Fever and Measles

Age Group	Number of Cases			
	Measles		Whooping Cough	
	M	F	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—	—	—
1 Year	—	—	—	—
2 Years	—	—	—	1
3 Years	—	—	—	—
4 Years	1	—	—	—
5-9 Years	—	1	5	1
10-14 Years	—	—	7	—
15-24 Years	—	—	1	1
25 and over	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	1	1	13	3

REPORT OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND SURVEYOR

(A. Crowther, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.)

Water Supply.

The Council's Water Undertaking was taken over by the Conway Valley Water Board on the 1st April, 1965. By the end of 1965 the Water Board Officials had presented a report to the Board recommending an auxiliary main to supply Penmaenmawr from the east and whilst it was not expected that this main could be laid in time for the 1966 summer assurances were given that it was intended that this auxiliary supply would be available by the summer of 1967 and this would for all practical purposes solve the problem of insufficient reservoir capacity which has been the problem in Penmaenmawr for the last 30 years.

Refuse Collection.

A regular weekly collection of all house refuse was maintained throughout the year. Trade refuse was collected twice weekly from shops and hotels in the summer and once weekly in the winter.

The problem of burning both house and caravan refuse at the Council's incinerator referred to in my report in 1964, was aggravated in 1965 by the large number of tents on the fields licensed for tents and it proved impossible to burn all the refuse at the incinerator despite overtime working by Council employees. The refuse is mostly paper and tin cans at this time of the year and burning of some of the refuse on the refuse tip was necessary, giving rise to complaints from licensed tent sites and domestic houses.

Quotations were obtained in Autumn, 1965 for a new incinerator large enough to take all the refuse, but in view of the cost of this incinerator and the Government's restriction on capital expenditure the Council deferred consideration for a year. In the meantime various improvements were carried out at the incinerator in order to increase the throughput of refuse and a shift system of twelve hours a day drawn up for the 1966 summer.

Sewerage.

No serious blockages occurred in the Council's sewers and no extensions or renewals of the existing sewers were necessary. The total expenditure on the maintenance of the whole sewerage system including two sea outfalls was less than a $\frac{1}{2}$ d. rate.

Condemned Food.

All condemned food was burnt the same day at the Council's incinerator.

Housing.

Twelve flats and seven bungalows, all exclusively for elderly people, were completed on the Bryn Bella Site, work on which had commenced the previous year.

Ten private houses were built during the year compared with four in 1964 and ten in 1963. I referred in my report for 1964 to two private estates of forty-five and ninety houses which had been granted Town Planning Permission and it was hoped that speculative building for private houses on a large scale would commence during 1965. Unfortunately restrictions on Building Society loans in 1965 deterred the builders from commencing and at the end of the year only one house had been built on these sites.

Improvement Grants.

Nine Standard Improvement Grants were completed during the year compared with twelve in 1963 and eleven in 1962. Despite the publicity given to these Grants nationally and locally the number of Grants appears to be running steadily at about twelve a year and it will take several years at this rate, before all houses are provided with bathrooms and hot water.

Public Conveniences.

The Council provide four public conveniences for both sexes in the district, three are cleaned by part-time cleaners and one near the centre of the shopping area is cleaned by Council employees.

Caravan Sites.

I have referred in previous years to the reluctance of some caravan site operators to provide adequate and satisfactory toilet facilities. It now appears that this battle has been won and site operators are competing with each other to provide better facilities to attract caravans to their site.

The only difficulty arising with caravan sites now is that some operators require watching to prevent them taking on more caravans than the number for which they are licensed. In recognition of the fact that the demand for sites now exceeds the number licensed, the Council reversed their attitude of the last ten years whereby all licensed sites were restricted to sixteen caravans to the acre, and asked the Planning Authority to allow twenty to the acre on all licensed sites. The Planning Authority agree in principle to this increase subject to each site being considered on its merits. At the end of the year the site operators were making applications for the number to be increased from sixteen to twenty per acre.

NANT CONWAY RURAL DISTRICT

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

<i>Type of Establishment</i>	<i>No. on Register last year</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>No. of visits or Insp'tions</i>	<i>No. of pre-mises found Defective</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices</i>
Dairies and Milk Distributors ...	22	22	6	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Sloughter Hauses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	4	4	31	—	—	—
Bakehouses	1	1	7	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	17	17	51	12	12	—
Fried Fish Shops	1	1	4	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	26	26	21	18	18	—
Greengrocers	2	2	2	—	—	—
Canteens	13	13	17	1	1	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	15	16	19	12	12	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories	19	19	23	—	—	—
Corovon Sites	11	12	33	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1965

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1965 is 5,520 compared with 5,560 in 1964.

The Birth Rate was 11.96 per 1,000 of the population in 1965 compared with 17.99 in 1964 and 14.68 per 1,000 of the population in 1963.

The Infant Mortality Rate was nil per 1,000 live births compared with 40.00 in 1964 and 23.26 per 1,000 live births in 1963.

There were no deaths from Zymotic Diseases. (For Zymotic Diseases see Tables 2 and 3).

The General Death Rate was 11.96 per 1,000 of the population compared with 14.57 in 1964 and 13.88 per 1,000 of the population in 1963.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was nil per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.36 in 1964 and 0.17 per 1,000 of the population in 1963.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 2.72 per 1,000 of the population compared with 4.32 in 1964 and 2.90 per 1,000 of the population in 1963.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Number of Cases in Age Groups of Scarlet Fever and Measles.

During 1965, 75 cases of infectious diseases were notified viz., 1 Scarlet Fever, 4 Measles and 70 Dysenteries.

Age Group	Number of Cases			
	Measles		Whooping Cough	
	M	F	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—	—	—
1 Year	—	—	1	—
2 Years	—	—	—	1
3 Years	—	—	—	—
4 Years	—	—	1	—
5-9 Years	—	1	—	—
10-14 Years	—	—	1	—
15-24 Years	—	—	—	—
25 & Over	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	—	1	3	1

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(C. A. Kortegas, M.A.P.H.I.)

Water Supply

The Council's Water Undertaking was transferred on the 1st April, 1965 to the Conway Valley Water Board.

Sewerage.

TYN-Y-GROES :—

The above scheme is nearing completion.

CAPEL CURIG, TAL-Y-BONT & LLANBEDR :—

These schemes have been submitted to the Welsh Office for approval.

Refuse Collection.

An S.D. Pakamatic Refuse Vehicle was purchased during the year, the area now being served by three vehicles. All refuse is disposed of at a central tip at Dolgarrog.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises.

Defects were found at all but one of the 21 premises inspected during the year.

OGWEN RURAL DISTRICT

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

<i>Type of Establishment</i>	<i>No. on Register last year</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>No. of visits or Insp'tions</i>	<i>No. of pre-mises found Defective</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices</i>
Dairies and Milk Distributors ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	1	—	—	—	—	—
Bakehouses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	3	3	8	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	10	10	25	—	—	—
Greengrocers						
Conteens	3	6	3	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	3	4	14	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories	7	6	11	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	1	2	4	—	—	—
Knackers Yard	1	1	15	1	3	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1965

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1965, is 4,600 compared with 4,620 in 1964.

The Birth Rate was 15.22 per 1,000 of the population in 1965 compared with 14.50 in 1964 and 12.39 per 1,000 of the population in 1963.

The Infant Mortality Rate was 42.86 per 1,000 live births compared with 14.93 in 1964 and 17.54 per 1,000 live births in 1963.

There were no deaths from Zymotic Diseases. (For Zymotic Diseases see Tables 2 and 3).

The General Death Rate was 19.35 per 1,000 of the population compared with 21.43 in 1964 and 17.54 per 1,000 of the population in 1963.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was 0.22 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.22 in 1964 and nil per 1,000 of the population in 1963.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 2.61 per 1,000 of the population compared with 5.63 in 1964 and 4.13 per 1,000 of the population in 1963.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During 1965, 4 cases of infectious diseases were notified viz., 1 Dysentery and 3 Measles.

Number of Cases in Age Groups of Measles.

Age Group	Number of Cases	
	Measles	
	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—
1 Year	1	1
2 Years	—	—
3 Years	—	—
4 Years	—	1
5-9 Years	—	—
10-14 Years	—	—
15-24 Years	—	—
25 and Over ..	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—
Totals	1	2

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(G. Richards, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.)

Water Supply.

The number of existing properties connected to the Council's water supply during the year were 6.

Except for properties located in isolated places, all the properties within the area of the Rural District are now within the area of supply.

Fluoridation.

Samples of water have been taken from all three sources of supply, and the results have shown that the fluorine content is less than 0.1 p.p.m. in each case. No action has been taken by the Council to fluoridate the supply.

Llanllechid and Talybont Supply.

Despite satisfactory bacteriological analysis of samples taken from properties over a wide area in this district of supply one property continued to provide samples which proved to be below standard. The supply pipe was found to be the cause, and after flushing and sterilising, further samples taken were up to the Ministry's standard.

Aber Supply.

This supply has functioned well in all respects.

Marchlyn Supply.

This water is plumbo-solvent, but its pH value is corrected before the water goes into the mains.

Low pressure in the Penrhos area has been again experienced with its attendant problems, but an improvement to the system will be effected when the mains extensions scheme will be carried out in the immediate future.

Housing.

1. Houses built by the Council. The contract for the erection of 69 houses at Tregarth for the Council commenced during the year, and it is anticipated that a small number will be completed during the coming year.

2. Houses built privately. The number of houses built privately during the year were 20.

3. Houses improved with Grant aid.

Number of houses improved with Discretionary Grants	10
Number of houses improved with Standard Grants	4

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Number of existing houses connected to the public sewer	7
Number of new houses connected to the public sewer	17
Number of existing houses connected to septic tanks	20
Number of new houses connected to septic tanks	3

Aber Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

This scheme was completed and commissioned during the year and work on houses connection was commenced.

Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme.

This scheme, designed to serve the villages of Talybont, Llandegai, Glasinfryn, Caerhun, Waen Wen and Pentir, and from which sewage will be pumped to the existing disposal works in Tregarth is approaching the stage when the Ministry's consent will be sought to proceed with the work.

Patent Extended Aeration Sewage Disposal Plants.

It is the Council's intention to install suitable types to serve the small communities at Aberpwl and Llanllechid.

Refuse Collection.

The paper sack system of refuse collection was commenced in a small way during the year. The regulation refuse bin scheme has been in operation for many years, and it is intended to substitute the use of paper sack holders for the standard metal refuse bin in future. New Council houses will be supplied with paper sack holders, and the existing Council houses are being supplied as the old bins become defective.

Caravans and Tented Sites.

There are two licensed Caravan Sites for 3 and 100 caravans respectively. The larger site is well provided with w.c. and ablution blocks, with hot and cold water piped to wash hand basins. Laundry facilities are available as well as a shop and cafe on site.

There is one licensed site for tents which has piped drainage from w.c.'s to a septic tank, and water is supplied from the Council's mains.

Rodent Control.

A Rodent Operator is employed by the Council.

During the year 444 premises were inspected, 116 of which were made as a result of notification, and 328 as routine survey.

Disinfestation of private property is carried out by the operator on request. All sewers, sewage disposal works, and the refuse tip are inspected frequently and baited as required.

CAERNARVON BOROUGH

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

<i>Type of Establishment</i>	<i>No. on Register last year</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>No. of visits or Insp'tions</i>	<i>No. of pre-mises found Defective</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices</i>
Dairies and Milk Distributors ...	25	25	13	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses	1	1	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	11	10	221	—	—	—
Bakehouses	5	5	68	1	1	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	3	3	56	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	17	17	142	2	2	—
Fried Fish Shops	10	10	34	1	1	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ...	3	3	20	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	20	20	132	4	4	—
Greengrocers	8	8	38	3	3	—
Canteens	5	6	23	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	19	19	69	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	2	2	—	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	2	2	—	—	—	—
Factories	60	60	76	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	1	1	28	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1965

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1965 is 9,200 compared with 9,090 in 1964.

The Birth Rate is 19.46 per 1,000 of the population in 1965 compared with 19.96 in 1964 and 17.16 per 1,000 of the population in 1963.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 27.93 per 1,000 live births compared with 32.79 in 1964 and 38.46 per 1,000 live births in 1963.

There was one death from Zymotic Diseases. (For Zymotic Diseases see Tables 2 and 3).

The General Death Rate is 12.17 per 1,000 of the population compared with 15.59 in 1964 and 14.52 per 1,000 of the population in 1963.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.22 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.11 in 1964 and 0.00 per 1,000 of the population in 1963.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 2.39 per 1,000 of the population compared with 3.49 in 1964 and 2.53 per 1,000 of the population in 1963.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During 1965 78 cases of infectious diseases were notified viz., 1 Measles; 2 Whooping Cough; 1 Paratyphoid B; 74 Shigella Sonnei Dysentery.

Number of Cases in Age Groups of Measles and Whooping Cough

Age Group	Number of Cases			
	Measles		Whooping Cough	
	M	F	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—	1	—
1 Year	—	—	—	—
2 Years	—	—	—	1
3 Years	1	—	—	—
4 Years	—	—	—	—
5-9 Years	—	—	—	—
10-14 Years	—	—	—	—
15-24 Years	—	—	—	—
25 & Over	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—
Totals	1	—	1	1

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(R. E. Pritchard, M.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A.)

Food Inspection.

A considerable amount of time is spent each year inspecting unsound foodstuffs, as can be seen from the list below:—

Damaged and Blown Tins : Peaches, 321 tins; Cherries, 69 tins; Grapefruit, 89 tins; Mandarin Oranges, 68 tins; Plums, 39 tins; Apricots, 28 tins; Pineapple, 117 tins; Fruit Cocktail, 98 tins; Strawberries, 21 tins; Raspberries, 9 tins; Loganberries, 5 tins; Blackberries, 6 tins; Pears, 46 tins; Fruit Juice, 38 tins; Luncheon Meat, 48 tins; Chopped Ham, 28 tins; Stewed Steak, 38 tins; Ox Tongues, 29 tins; Irish Stew, 21 tins; Minced Beef Loaf, 36 tins; Steak and Kidney Pie, 42 tins; Tomatoes, 328 tins; Peas, 58 tins; Baked Beans, 56 tins; Green Beans, 28 tins; French Beans, 16 tins; Broad Beans, 21 tins; Assorted Soups, 42 tins; Creamed Rice, 56 tins; Macaroni Pudding, 38 tins; Sago Pudding, 28 tins; Salmon, 39 tins; Pilchards, 46 tins; Sardines, 27 tins; Baby Food, 38 tins.

Other Foods : Fruit, 420 lbs.; Vegetables, 117 lbs; Fish, 195 lbs; Meat, 210 lbs.

Refrigerator Breakdowns : 3 dozen Fish Cakes; 26 packets Flaky Pastry; 28 packets Sausage; 46 packets Garden Peas; 38 packets Fish Fingers; 12 packets Chocolate Mousse; 6 whole Chickens; 10 packets Chicken Portions; 16 Chicken Pies; 10 packets Chips; 13 packets Sprouts; 11 packets Broad Beans; 9 packets Beefburgers.

Damaged by Mice : 326 lbs. Flour; 286 lbs. Cheese; 286 packets Biscuits; 210 packets Assorted Cakes; 171 bars of Chocolate.

Water Supply.

Weekly samples of water sent to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination have, on the whole, proved satisfactory.

Two hundred and fourteen samples were taken and classified as follows:— Class I, 195; Class II, 8; Class III, 7; Class IV, 4.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

During the year a concentrated effort was made to inspect all the premises registered under the above Act, which came into force in August, 1964.

Contraventions of the Act have been numerous, but mainly of a minor character.
No. of Premises Registered at the end of 1965 :—

Offices	48
Retail Shops	84
Wholesale Departments and Warehouses ...	15
Catering Establishments open to the public ...	17
Fuel Storage Depots	2
	<hr/>
	166
	<hr/>

No. of Persons Employed in Registered Workplaces:—

Offices	286
Retail Shops	481
Wholesale Departments and Warehouses ...	162
Catering Establishments open to the public ...	118
Fuel Storage Depots	5
	<hr/>
	1,052
	<hr/>

Males — 496: Females — 556.

Notifications of Accidents: Three accidents were reported under the above Act during 1965. All three were of a minor nature, and proved non-fatal.

Rodent Control.

This branch of the work received considerable attention and many inspections were carried out.

The Council's Rodent Operator was kept fully occupied keeping private dwellings and business premises free from infestation.

Total No. of Premises Inspected	824
Total No. of Premises Treated	601

Abattoir—Meat Inspection.

A 100% Meat Inspection is maintained during the year.

Towards the end of 1965 a Trainee Meat Inspector was appointed, and it is hoped that he will be fully qualified by the early months of 1967.

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part.

	<i>Cattle including Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
Number killed (if known)	2346	—	52	25,251	4838	—
Number Inspected	2346	—	52	25,251	4838	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	10	—	19	86	17	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1484	—	3	5461	570	—
Percentage of the number inspect- ed affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	63.0 %	—	42.3 %	21.9 %	12.01 %	—
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	2	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	32	—	—	—	70	—
Percentage of the number inspect- ed affected with Tuberculosis	1.04 %	—	—	—	1.04 %	—
<i>Cysticercosis.</i>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

CRICCIETH URBAN DISTRICT

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

<i>Type of Establishment</i>	<i>No. on Register last year</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>No. of visits or Insp'tions</i>	<i>No. of pre-mises found Defective</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices</i>
Dairies and Milk Distributors ...	9	9	12	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	4	4	26	—	—	—
Bakehouses	4	4	12	—	—	—
Ice Cream Monufactories	1	1	10	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bors, etc.	10	10	32	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	1	1	6	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ...	1	1	6	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	5	5	45	—	—	—
Greengrocers	3	3	11	—	—	—
Canteens	—	—	—	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	7	7	13	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	9	9	40	—	—	—
Food preporing Premises not otherwise specified	3	3	14	—	—	—
Factories	10	10	15	—	—	—
Corovon Sites	2	2	91	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1965

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1965 is 1,600 compared with 1,620 in 1964.

The Birth Rate is 15.00 per 1,000 of the population in 1965 compared with 13.58 in 1964 and 13.92 per 1,000 of the population in 1963.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 0.00 per 1,000 live births compared with 0.00 in 1964 and 0.00 per 1,000 live births in 1963.

There were no deaths from Zymotic Diseases. (For Zymotic Diseases see Tables 2 and 3).

The General Death Rate is 16.25 per 1,000 of the population compared with 12.96 in 1964 and 20.52 per 1,000 of the population in 1963.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.62 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.00 in 1964 and 0.00 per 1,000 of the population in 1963.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 6.87 per 1,000 of the population compared with 1.85 in 1964 and 4.43 per 1,000 of the population in 1963.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During 1965, 8 cases of infectious diseases were notified viz., 1 Sonnei Dysentery; 4 Measles; 3 Food Poisoning.

Number of Cases in Age Groups of Measles

Age Group	Measles	
	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—
1 Year	—	—
2 Years	—	1
3 Years	—	1
4 Years	1	—
5-9 Years	—	—
10-14 Years	—	—
15-24 Years	—	—
25 and Over	—	—
Age Unknown	—	1
TOTAL (all ages)	1	3

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(S. L. Thomas, M.A.P.H.I., D.R.I.P.H. (Hons.)

General.

During this year the Sea Defence Scheme was completed, the work having been carried out without any hindrance to the town. The beaches have yet to settle after the upheaval of moving groynes and inserting groynes.

During the year also the town's Public Lighting Scheme was installed and which proved to be very satisfactory.

Water Supplies.

The new service reservoir was completed but during the summer season the town again used more than could be supplied. The reservoir cushioned the immediate impact of the extra draw on the water plus the leakages but it was found necessary to pump water in the first part of August. This pumping continued until the first week in September when the reservoir took over again.

Probable causes of shortage, leakages in house services, excess use of water in the summer period and leakages from ferrules. The Council discussed the possibility of a

permanent booster pump and systematic search for leakages.

578 visits.

Sewerage.

Apart from the renewing of several pipes on the outfall sewers no trouble was experienced during the year. The new run down groyne on the east of the Esplanade caused gravel and sand to build up over the sewer and conceal it from sight.

45 visits.

Public Conveniences.

Work commenced on the new public convenience on the Esplanade side of Criccieth but it was still being built at the end of the year, but it will be ready for the 1966 season. The Convenience has 20 LADIES and 8 GENTS with washing facilities and running hot water in the Ladies.

It is hoped that they will escape the vandalism which the older Conveniences suffered.

232 visits.

Housing.

Eight houses were built during the year; the position eased with the opening up of the Penaber Field building site for private houses.

12 visits.

Public Health Acts.

Only one Statutory Notice was served during the year. No legal action was taken, work is carried out either by interview or letter.

74 visits.

Refuse Collection.

A new refuse vehicle of 8 cubic yards which compressed 20 cubic yards into this space was bought. It is expected to cope with the extra seasonal refuse. Again further lifter bins were provided using the proper sack system in preference to the plastic containers. A tractor and trailer eased the work on the refuse lorry by collecting the waste paper baskets

67 visits.

Food Premises.

I had every help in my inspections of food premises including hotel and boarding houses and the usual high standard of cleanliness was found. During August I carried out the meat inspection at Portmadoc Slaughterhouse and visited several food shops in that area when their inspector was on holiday.

123 visits.

Caravan and Camping Sites.

There are only two sites in the area, one site for eight caravans at Pentrip and one site for 51 at Plymouth Farm. This site has its own water and drainage system and is well laid out.

91 visits.

Condemned Food.

19 tins of ham, 3 tins of ox tongue, 12 tins of corned beef, 5 tins of turkey, 3 tins of pork, 2 tins of Soup, 1 tin of Baked Beans, 5 tins of crab, 4 tins of lobster, 27 tins of salmon, 3 tins of pilchards, 12 tins of shrimps, 1 tin of curry, 5 tins of Mushrooms, 10 tins of Tomatoes, 94 tins of grapefruit, 35 tins of peaches, 29 tins of pineapple, 18 tins of pears, 7 tins of fruit cocktail, 1 tin of paprika gulyas, 1 stone of smoked fillets, 18 lbs. sirloin beef, 8 packets of fudge.

PWLLHELI BOROUGH

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

<i>Type of Establishment</i>	<i>No. on Register last year</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>No. of visits or Insp'tions</i>	<i>No. of premises found Defective</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices</i>
Dairies and Milk Distributors ...	5	5	7	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses	1	1	660	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	7	7	21	—	—	—
Bakehouses	5	4	8	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	19	17	17	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	5	5	4	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ...	2	2	4	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	15	16	16	—	—	—
Greengrocers	6	5	5	—	—	—
Canteens	7	6	5	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	16	16	10	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	5	5	3	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	3	3	4	—	—	—
Factories	30	30	24	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	3	3	4	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1965

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1965 is 3,750 compared with 3,750 in 1964.

The Birth Rate is 16.53 per 1,000 of the population in 1965 compared with 17.87 in 1964 and 16.39 per 1,000 of the population in 1963.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 0.00 per 1,000 live births compared with 29.85 in 1964 and 0.00 per 1,000 live births in 1963.

There were no deaths from Zymotic Diseases. (For Zymotic Diseases see Tables 2 and 3).

The General Death Rate is 18.67 per 1,000 of the population compared with 19.47 in 1964 and 18.33 per 1,000 of the population in 1963.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.27 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.00 in 1964 and 0.00 per 1,000 of the population in 1963.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 3.20 per 1,000 of the population compared with 4.80 in 1964 and 3.06 per 1,000 of the population in 1963.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During 1965 7 cases of infectious diseases were notified viz., 5 Measles, 2 Scarlet Fever.

Number of Cases in Age Groups of Scarlet Fever and Measles.

Age Group	Number of Cases			
	Scarlet Fever		Measles	
	M	F	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—	—	—
1 Year	—	1	2	—
2 Years	—	—	—	1
3 Years	—	—	—	—
4 Years	—	—	—	1
5-9 Years	1	—	—	1
10-14 Years	—	—	—	—
15-24 Years	—	—	—	—
25 and Over	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—
TOTALS (all ages) ...	1	1	2	3

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(Ernest Jones, M.A.P.H.I.)

Water Supply.

	Source	Treatment
Murcwyp	Springs	Chlorination
Cwm Ceiliog	Upland Springs	Chlorination

The Report prepared by Messrs. Howard Humphreys & Sons, the Council's Consulting Engineers, on the Council's water supply system, the implementation of which had been deferred, was reconsidered, when the Council decided to act on the Report, and have submitted it to the Ministry for their observations. They are now waiting for a Local Inquiry to be held by one of the Ministry's Engineering Inspectors. Our Engineers recommend that:—

- (a) A new 500,000 gallon concrete covered service reservoir be built at Creigiau Yokehouse, Pwllheli, together with ancilliary mains.
- (b) A new 6-inch main be laid from Station Square, along the Embankment Road to join with the existing 6-inch West End—South Beach main.
- (c) A new 4-inch main be laid from Abererch Road along the eastern side of the Harbour to supply the proposed industrial site and harbour development schemes.
- (d) Full investigations into the cause of the high night flow including the installation of waste detection meters in various sections of the system.

No restrictions were imposed during the year.

Sewerage.

Work was commenced in July on Stage II of the new Sewerage Scheme, the Contractors being Messrs. Norman Hughes & Co., Ltd., Ruthin. The estimated cost of Stage II is approximately £80,000.

Our Consulting Engineers have been instructed to prepare a Report on Stage III (new sea outfall) and to take float tests to enable them to decide on the position of the new outfall.

Refuse Collection.

The Council has ordered a new S. & D. Pakamatic Refuse Lorry of 35 cubic yard capacity, and it is hoped that tipping at the Ceidio Tip of the Lleyn Rural District Council will commence on the 1st April, 1966.

Public Conveniences.

The Council have decided to build a new Public Convenience in the proposed shopping arcade to be constructed during 1966, on the ground floor of the Old Corn Exchange. This will serve the centre shopping area of the town.

The proposal for building a Public Convenience at or near the Glan-y-Don Beach has been deferred until the completion of Pump House No. 3 at Glan-y-Don, so that the new Convenience can be connected direct to the town's sewerage system.

Rodent Control.

The Council have entered into a contract with Messrs. Rentokil Laboratories Ltd., to carry out this service for them.

Caravan Sites.

The three existing caravan sites within the Borough are well maintained.

District Roads.

The service roads to the two new Housing Estates at Ffordd Mela and Morfa'r Garreg were completed. No other new roads were constructed during the year.

Public Lighting.

The Embankment Road new Group B Lighting Scheme comprising of 23 new lighting columns was completed.

A scheme, consisting of 140 lamps to modernise the Group B Lighting has been submitted to the Ministry, and the Council are waiting for Loan Consent.

Housing

A further 60 houses were completed during the year, and work has been commenced on the two blocks of 42 flats to be erected on the Ffordd Mela Housing Estate.

Progress on our £340,000 house building programme was slowed down during the year due to the delay in the delivery of certain building materials.

One hundred and six houses, 2 shops and 25 garages have been completed since the commencement of the contract in December, 1963.

Eighteen houses were completed during the year by private enterprise, and there are 17 houses at present under construction.

Four Standard Grants were approved during the year.

Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958.

Twelve loans totalling £24,700 were granted during the year to enable private persons to purchase their own homes.

The Council's Housing Loan Debt is £477,000.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

One hundred and fifty premises have been registered under the above Act.

Meat Inspection.

Six hundred and sixty visits were made by myself to the Abattoir during the year, plus visits made by local Veterinary Officers carrying out inspection work when I am on leave thus maintaining our 100% Meat Inspection service.

Food Inspection.

The undermentioned foods were surrendered as unfit for human consumption:—

54 tins of Meat, 42 tins of Vegetables, 404 tins of Fruit, 18 tins of Fruit Juices, 14 tins of Fish, 12 tins of Soup, 3 tins of Rice, 5 tins of Macaroni, 3 tins of Semolina, 8 tins of Milk, 7 tins of Jam, 1 tin of Marmalade, 5 packets of Sausages, 29 lbs. Cooked Meat, 27 Pies, 96 packet of Peanuts, 52 trays of Peaches, 172 cases of Apples. Total weight 752 lbs.

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part.

	<i>Cattle including Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
Number killed (if known)	865	—	3	11265	1605	—
Number Inspected	865	—	3	11265	1605	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	421	—	—	2733	232	—
Percentage of the number inspect- ed affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	48.7%	—	—	24.2%	14.4%	—
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspect- ed affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Cysticercosis.</i>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

PORTMADOC URBAN DISTRICT

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

<i>Type of Establishment</i>	<i>No. on Register last year</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>No. of visits or Insp'tions</i>	<i>No. of pre-mises found Defective</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices</i>
Dairies and Milk Distributors ...		Caernarvonshire		County Council		
Public Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	1	1	291	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	7	7	11	—	—	—
Bakehouses	4	4	8	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	2	2	15	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	18	18	21	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	2	2	4	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ...	1	1	3	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	22	22	26	—	—	—
Greengrocers	5	5	12	—	—	—
Canteens	—	—	—	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	10	10	11	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	1	1	1	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not atherwise specified	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories	33	33	12	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	16	16	32	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1965

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1965 is 3,900 compared with 3,930 in 1964.

The Birth Rate is 16.15 per 1,000 of the population in 1965 compared with 19.08 in 1964 and 20.36 per 1,000 of the population in 1963.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 47.62 per 1,000 live births compared with 13.33 in 1964 and 0.00 per 1,000 live births in 1963.

There were no deaths from Zymotic Diseases. (For Zymotic Diseases see Tables 2 and 3).

The General Death Rate is 16.41 per 1,000 of the population compared with 18.32 in 1964 and 14.43 per 1,000 of the population in 1963.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.51 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.00 in 1964 and 0.00 per 1,000 of the population in 1963.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 2.56 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.80 in 1964 and 2.06 per 1,000 of the population in 1963.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During 1965 7 cases of infectious diseases were notified viz., 3 Chickenpox, 4 Measles.

Number of Cases in Age Groups of Measles

Age Group	Number of Cases	
	Measles	
	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—
1 Year	—	—
2 Years	—	—
3 Years	—	1
4 Years	—	1
5-9 Years	1	1
10-14 Years	—	—
15-24 Years	—	—
25 & Over	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—
Totals	1	3

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR (1965)

(H. Todd, M.A.P.H.I.)

Water Supply.

The main source of supply is Llyn Tecwyn Uchaf in Merionethshire, plus the bulk supply from Cwmystradllyn Reservoir in Caernarvonshire controlled by the Lleyn Rural District Council.

The Llyn Tecwyn supply is chlorinated only and continues to draw occasional complaints from housewives that the suspended matter therein affects their washing. This is particularly noticeable in water drawn first thing in the morning, is aesthetically objectionable and occurs most frequently in the Borth-y-Gest area and properties situated near the end of mains. Despite this however, the bacteriological samples have always proved to be satisfactory and chemical analyses indicate that the suspended matter is largely composed of rust.

During the year, work commenced on the construction of a balancing tank adjacent to Glanmorfa Mawr to serve the Morfa Bychan area. This produced some further improvement but the full benefit was not realised as the additional supply from Cwmystradllyn was not connected during the year.

The permanent population in the district varied little but the summer influx increased still further.

The majority of the houses in the district are supplied direct into the house, a few only have stand-pipes.

Caravan sites, of course, are almost entirely supplied by stand-pipes.

Sewerages.

Sewering of Glanmorfa Terrace commenced during the year and further discussions were held regarding the Morfa Bychan area. The Council did not, however, decide to proceed with the scheme for the Morfa Bychan area during the near future.

Housing.

The Dolfair Housing Scheme, Tremadoc, did not reach the construction stage during the year, however, private development is still proceeding in the district. Erection has commenced on the housing development at the rear of Sea View Terrace, Borth-y-Gest.

Public Cleansing.

The refuse collection service continues to cope with the steadily increasing burden placed on it, but it is apparent that the present facilities are strained to the limit.

Rodent Control.

Infestation remains at approximately the same level and the Council agreed to further sewer treatment by a private firm using Warfarin.

Public Conveniences.

Work commenced on the extension of the Park Public Conveniences and schemes were approved for two Public Conveniences in the Morfa Bychan area. These Conveniences were planned to come into operation during the following season.

Caravans.

The holiday caravan sites continue to raise their standard of amenities, but no solution of the individual caravan was found.

Foods Voluntarily Surrendered.

411 tins, packets and jars of various meat, fish and fruit; 3½ dozen packets ice cream and ice lollies; 41 lbs. Pork, 33 lbs. Ham, 12 lbs. Ox Tongue, 18 lbs. Pork Sausages, 2 lbs. Bacon, 18 Chickens, 21 lbs. Butter, 5 lbs. Lard, 3½ lbs. Margarine, 1 stone Fresh Haddock Fillets, 2 bottles Vinegar.

General Observations.

The work of the department continued to increase in almost every aspect, partly due to the increasing popularity of Portmadoc with holidaymakers, but this department also gained the services of a full-time clerk who quickly settled down into the routine and became a valuable member of the staff.

It is becoming increasingly apparent that Local Government becomes continually more involved with every aspect of the life of the community, and in a small Authority such as Portmadoc, this usually means the Surveyor and Public Health Inspector's Department Legislation flows in an unending stream from The Central Government, but without sufficient technical staff to operate it, no benefit can accrue.

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in whole or in part.

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
Number killed (if known)	537	5	7	8907	1284	—
Number Inspected	537	5	7	8907	1284	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	20	3	—	596	11	—
Percentage of the number inspect- ed affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	3.72%	—	—	6.69%	.85%	—
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	3	—
Percentage of the number inspect- ed affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	.2	—
<i>Cysticercosis.</i>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	2	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

GWYRFAI RURAL DISTRICT

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

Type of Establishment	No. on Register last year	No. on Register	No. of visits or Insp'tions	No. of pre-mises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
Dairies and Milk Distributors ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	1	1	192	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	24	24	43	—	—	—
Bakehouses	20	20	18	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	95	95	72	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	21	22	14	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	12	10	8	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ...	4	4	1	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	72	72	164	—	—	—
Greengrocers						
Canteens	6	6	6	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	32	32	15	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	11	11	8	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	10	10	21	—	—	—
Factories	82	82	27	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	7	8	82	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1965

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1965 is 21,100 compared with 21,050 in 1964.

The Birth Rate is 16.87 per 1,000 of the population in 1965 compared with 15.91 in 1964 and 16.58 per 1,000 of the population in 1963.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 22.47 per 1,000 live births compared with 26.86 in 1964 and 11.46 per 1,000 live births in 1963.

There was one death from Zymotic Diseases. (For Zymotic Diseases see Tables 2 and 3).

The General Death Rate is 15.07 per 1,000 of the population compared with 14.35 in 1964 and 14.92 per 1,000 of the population in 1963.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.52 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.38 in 1964 and 0.29 per 1,000 of the population in 1963.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 3.32 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.66 in 1964 and 3.04 per 1,000 of the population in 1963.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During 1965 123 cases of infectious diseases were notified viz., 81 Measles, 4 Whooping Cough, 1 Scarlet Fever, 35 Sonnei Dysentery, 1 Salm Typhimurium, 1 Puerperal Pyrexia.

Number of Cases in Age Groups of Scarlet Fever, Measles and Whooping Cough.

Age Group	Number of Cases					
	Scarlet Fever		Measles		Whooping C'gh	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	—	—	—	2	—	—
1 year	—	—	3	5	—	—
2 years	—	—	5	6	—	—
3 years	—	—	5	7	1	—
4 years	—	—	15	6	—	—
5-9 years	1	—	7	11	—	1
10-14 years	—	—	2	—	1	1
15-24 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	3	4	—	—
TOTALS	1	—	40	41	2	2

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(H. F. Harford, M.A.P.H.I.)

Housing.

Ten houses were erected at Bontnewydd, and a further 34 are in course of construction.

The old houses purchased by the Council have been modernised and let to families on the waiting list.

A considerable number of houses belonging to the Ruthin Charities Estate, Llanberis have been purchased. They were offered to the tenants at a reasonable cost, many of whom have taken advantage of the offer and purchased them. Two empty houses are being repaired and modernised and will be let.

Landlord and Tenant Act, 1962.

The provisions of the Act was publicised by enclosing an explanatory leaflet with the rate demand

Sewerage.

The Llanberis Sewerage Scheme has been completed. The Rhos Isa, Llandwrog Scheme and the Pontllyfni Scheme are due to be commenced shortly.

The Deiniolen area and the Dyffryn Nantlle Schemes are being prepared by the Consulting Engineers.

The Council have directed that schemes be prepared for outlying numbers of villages and hamlets. The Surveyor's Staff are preparing details for submission for approval to the various authorities.

Water Supply.

The district is supplied with water from 25 different sources, as follows :—

Cwm Dulyn	Chlorinated
Gyrn Goch	Chlorinated
Seler Ddu	Chlorinated
Ffynnon Wen	Chlorinated and Lime treated
Bicell	Chlorinated and Lime treated
Mynydd Mawr	} Chlorinated Intercommunicating system
Gors y Dafarn	
Rhosgadfan	
Nantlle	Chlorinated
Caeathro	Chlorinated
Waunfawr	Chlorinated
Betws Garmon	Untreated
Rhyd-Ddu	Chlorinated
Beddgelert	Filtered and Chlorinated
Nantmor	Chlorinated
Marchlyn	} Filtered and Chlorinated Intercommunicating system
Crug	
Llanberis	Filtered and Chlorinated
Nant Peris	Chlorinated
Rhiwlas	Chlorinated
Dinorwic	Untreated
Pantglas	Untreated
Capel Ucha	Untreated
Ceunant	Chlorinated
Nantgwynant	Untreated

The Council have instructed their Consulting Engineers to prepare a comprehensive scheme of water supply to serve the whole district and the Royal Borough of Caernarvon. Thirty-seven water samples were taken during the year, seven of which were unsatisfactory and work to remedy the fault in each case was undertaken.

Public Cleansing.

During the year consideration was given by the Council to replace the two eight-years old Dennis Paxits, and it was resolved to purchase two 35 cubic yard S.D. Pakamatic Vehicles. It is expected that with the increased carrying capacity, the number of loads carried to the tips be reduced.

Litter from the lay-byes in the National Park continues to be a problem, which seems to increase annually. It has been found necessary during the height of the holiday season to collect litter twice weekly, and on more than one occasion special journeys were made to deal with overflowing bins in addition to the two regular collections.

Meat and Food.

Food Premises (Part 1).	
Meat Purveyors	24
Confectioners and Bakers	20
Cafes and Restaurants	21
Hotels	43
	<hr/>
	108
	<hr/>
Food Premises (Part 2).	
Registered Food Premises	10
Sale of Ice Cream	95
Sausages, potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food	10
	<hr/>
	115
	<hr/>

Condemned Food.

A total weight of 3724 lbs. of food, including tinned meats and fruit, bacon and ham, and beef.

Meat Inspection.

Meat of all animals slaughtered at the Bacon Factory, Port Dinorwic, is inspected. In my absence inspections are made by a local practising Veterinary Surgeon.

Caravans.

Twelve licensed sites have been established, all conforming with the Model Standards of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

Shops, Offices and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

All the shops in the district were visited, in the first place to establish whether they come within the scope of the Act, and secondly to ensure that they conform with the standards laid down. It was found that 98 premises were registerable, and the number of persons employed in each hardly exceed five persons.

There were no accidents reported during this year.

LLEYN RURAL DISTRICT

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

<i>Type of Establishment</i>	<i>No. on Register last year</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>No. of visits or Insp'tions</i>	<i>No. of pre-mises found Defective</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices</i>
Dairies and Milk Distributors ...	2	2	14	—	1	—
Public Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	16	15	15	—	—	—
Bakehouses	10	10	8	2	2	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	38	38	80	8	8	—
Fried Fish Shops	3	3	2	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ...	3	1	—	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	200	200	50	4	4	—
Greengrocers						
Canteens	10	11	30	2	2	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	35	35	12	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	30	30	—	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	12	2	10	—	—	—
Factories	80	81	28	3	3	—
Caravan Sites	72	120	74	—	—	—
Holiday Camps	1	1	64	3	3	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1965

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1965 is 16,090 compared with 16,250 in 1964.

The Birth Rate is 13.11 per 1,000 of the population in 1965 compared with 14.24 in 1964 and 13.54 per 1,000 of the population in 1963.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 4.74 per 1,000 live births compared with 25.97 in 1964 and 22.73 per 1,000 live births in 1963.

There were no deaths from Zymotic Diseases. (For Zymotic Diseases see Tables 2 and 3).

The General Death Rate is 15.29 per 1,000 of the population compared with 15.97 in 1964 and 16.43 per 1,000 of the population in 1963.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.00 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.25 in 1964 and 0.06 per 1,000 of the population in 1963.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 3.23 per 1,000 of the population compared with 3.39 in 1964 and 3.32 per 1,000 of the population in 1963.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1965 23 cases of infectious diseases were notified viz., 17 Measles, 6 Sonnei Dysentery.

Number of Cases in Age Groups of Measles

Age Group	Number of Cases	
	Scarlet Fever	
	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—
1 Year	—	1
2 Years	—	—
3 Years	3	2
4 Years	1	1
5-9 Years	6	3
10-14 Years	—	—
15-24 Years	—	—
25 & Over	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—
Totals	10	7

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS AND SURVEYORS

(E. E. Roberts, C.R.S.H. C. Jones, C.R.S.H.)

General.

Routine inspections of the District under the various enactments associated with public health work are carried out whenever more urgent work allows. A great deal of time is spent, both in the office and on the District, in discussing and advising members of the public regarding many matters which do not always demand formal procedure or attention by the Council.

Housing.

Man's survival still depends on food, clothing and shelter, and it is surprising that in this scientific age, housing has become a major problem despite great technical advances in building techniques and materials, the provision of adequate housing does not receive the consideration it deserves. It must be admitted that the Improvement Grant schemes have to some extent alleviated the problem, though it is doubtful whether it is prudent to expend public monies on the improvement of second homes in this popular holiday area. During the year the Council completed six houses only on the existing estate at Abererch.

Regular applications for mainly Standard Improvement Grants are received every month. There were only four applications throughout the year for advances for house purchase. These were allowed at a total value of £9,740.

Every complaint of housing disrepair received from tenants are investigated and it is gratifying to report that most of them are successfully dealt with by informal procedure.

There is very little scope for the adaptation of Part III of the Housing Act, 1957 (Clearance and Re-development Areas) in the rural area. However, much progress is achieved by the compulsory closure of individual unfit houses as they become vacant, by following the statutory procedure. In time, the owners submit proposals to the Council for complete renovation of these sub-standard dwellings, which on completion provide satisfactory housing units.

Development Control and Building Byelaws.

The administration of this service involves considerable responsibility and takes up much time in unrecorded interviews and advice to the public on the multifarious aspects of building development and control. Systematic and regular inspections of buildings under construction cannot be undertaken, and to carry out these duties properly would entail the appointment of full-time building inspectors. However, every effort is made on request, or complaint, to inspect constructional work and drainage.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

This service is reviewed at the beginning of each new year when applications for extension of service and routes into the remoter areas, as well as more frequent collections, are considered, and in most cases, allowed. It is emphasised that consequently, the collection and disposal is increasing annually.

The Council have accepted the necessity of a regular service for the clearance of accumulations of litter which are inevitable in a holiday area.

Sewerage.

The Council are continuing steadily with their programme of sewerage the district.

Caravan Sites.

It is apparent that by today the Planning Authority have serious regard to all applications for caravan sites, and the number of consents granted have greatly diminished.

Holiday Camp.

In view of the tremendous catering undertakings at the Camp every effort is made to inspect the many kitchens, canteens, cafes and snack bars throughout the Camp, to ensure that the work is carried out in compliance with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960. Ideally the systematic inspection of the Camp, which has a peak population of 14,000, would be a full time service during the season. In order to appreciate the magnitude of the catering work involved, it must be realised that one kitchen alone caters for a maximum of twelve thousand meals daily. Taking everything into account, it is considered that the Camp Management should employ a Food Hygiene Officer.

Water from the two swimming pools in the Camp is regularly sampled during the season, and is generally found satisfactory.

Infectious Diseases.

Generally the incidence of infectious diseases does not require much attention due to immunisation and other control methods. Nevertheless a new aspect of control is emerging in the investigation of diseases of cattle affecting man. One outstanding investigation burdened the Department throughout the year when "paratyphoid B" occurred at a Lley farm. Regular weekly sampling of milk, water, soil and cattle food etc., were taken and the investigation resulted in much interesting and useful information in the relationship of man and animal health.

